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Archives Committee

Submitted Jan 21/63 J L Martin

Official

Labor Review

and Book of Reference

Compiled and Published under the Direction of

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council

For distribution to the Laboring Men of British Columbia

Containing a history of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, its aims and purposes, engravings of its officers; the Labor Temple and what it means to the laboring man; the Provincial Labor Laws; the aims and objects of trades unionism; a directory of the Victoria unions, time and place of meeting, secretary, etc.; representative firms and individuals identified with the growth of the city and a classified business directory and buyer's guide.

(1912)

From John L Martin

The Trades and Labor Council Press, Victoria, B. C.

A Business Review

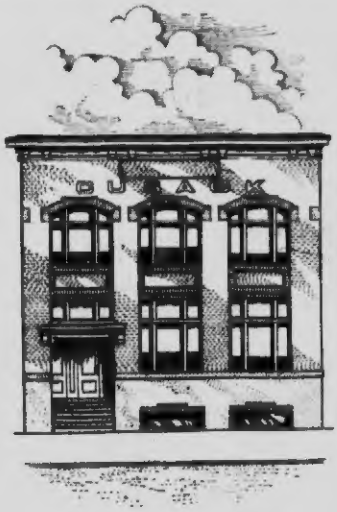
Of the Leading Financial, Industrial and Commercial Institutions and Individuals of Victoria, Prominently Identified with the Growth of the City

ROBT. WM. CLARK.

The remarkable industrial expansion which has taken place in Victoria during recent years, and the great wave of prosperity which is at present so evident is attributable, in a large measure, to the activity displayed by our reputable real estate dealers and institutions in advertising to the world the great possibilities offered here for the investment of capital, by reason of the rapid growth and development so sure to follow in the footsteps of the railroads now building into the city and the opening up of the wonderful resources of Vancouver Island. In presenting the name of Mr. Robt. W. Clark to our readers, we are acting in accordance with the intention of this publication to mention briefly those concerns and individuals prominently associated with such movements as have from time to time been advanced in the interest of the city, and by so doing have played an important part in placing it in the list of Pacific Coast cities of magnitude. Mr. Clark has long been recognized as one of the most substantial and reliable real estate operators, having established himself in business in Victoria some six years ago, beginning operations under the firm name of Bond & Clark. Within the past year this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Clark assuming entire control and ownership. While Mr. Clark deals extensively in outside properties, both large and small, he makes a specialty of city business property, and in this respect he has consummated many of the largest realty deals in the city. The volume of business transacted is necessarily large, requiring the employment of five capable salesmen, and with the real estate market in better condition than it has ever been in the past, it is safe to say that the business of 1912 will be far in excess of that in 1911. Mr. Clark is well known to the laboring men of the city, and is recognized as one of our most progressive and capable citizens. He is located in the Mahon Building, where he will be pleased to meet his friends and the stranger within the city's gates, regardless of any intention they may have to purchase real estate.

THOS. R. CUSACK.

The growth of Victoria as a city has brought about a demand for the modern printing establishment. There was a time in the not far distant past when the country print shop, with its slow-going platen presses, was all that the city could support, but the Victoria of today calls for the best that money and modern equipment can produce in the way of printing. In the old days Victoria suffered, for thousands of dollars were sent out of the city each year for work that came under the head of printing. This was made necessary because there was no printing concern in the Queen City equipped to handle large orders and contract to have the work done within a reasonable length of time. Conditions are different today, and the individual or firm desiring any class of printing, in orders large or small, with the assurance that same will be delivered as per contract have only to place the work with Mr. Thos. R. Cusack, whose up-to-date plant is located at 625 Courtney street Mr. Cusack has been identified with the printing business in Victoria for many years. He began business in a small way, but being possessed of good sound business sense and full of progressive ideas, he kept pace with the growth of the city, gradually enlarging his plant and adding to its equipment until he now has what is undoubtedly the finest printing plant in the Province of British Columbia. The building which is a two-story, modern brick structure, is owned by Mr. Cusack and was erected with the idea of making



it perfect for the purpose for which it was intended, and here the many years of practical experience played an important part. This is evident in the various departments of the plant, all of which are arranged and equipped to facilitate prompt and satisfactory printing. The rapidity with which all orders are executed and the quality of the work done by Mr. Cusack may be better understood in the statement that this rather extensive publication was placed in his office, with the request that same be rushed as much as possible. It was hardly expected that the work would be ready for distribution before the 20th of the month, but as this article is being written the work is so far advanced that it may be said with certainty that the publication will be in our hands by the 15th, making a total of not more than ten days consumed in its construction. This has been accomplished without loss to the typographical appearance of the book, while all other work coming into the office has received the same consideration. We congratulate Mr. Cusack upon the success he has achieved and commend him to our readers and friends, who are desirous of securing printing of any description at reasonable prices and at the time promised.

Officers of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council 1912

Photos by Larigan

F. J. PERROTT, President

Officers of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council 1912

Photos by Larigan

C SIVERTZ, Recording Secretary

CHAS. STEWART, Vice-President

A. R. SHERK, Financial Secretary.

G H. MARSH, Ex. Committee

GEO. A. TIBBETS, Treasurer

F. C. WEBB, Sergeant-at-Arms

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C. ELWOOD WATKINS

Architecturally speaking Victoria stands foremost in the list of Pacific Coast cities, the beauty of its residences, office buildings, churches, schools, etc., calling forth expressions of admiration from visiting strangers, who during the summer months are in evidence by the thousands. This is an enviable distinction for the city to have, and it is one entirely due to the artistic ability of the architects operating in this vicinity, several of whom are well known in labor circles. In the subject of this brief sketch we have a gentleman whose ability has never been questioned. Mr. Watkins has long been recognized as a reliable and capable architect, and his connection with many prominent buildings, residences, etc., has only added to the reputation he bears, and the position he holds in architectural and building circles. Personally he is a gentleman of most likable personality, a booster for Victoria and an active friend of any movement having for its aim the welfare of the city. This is a time of great building activity in Victoria, and we take pleasure in commending Mr. Watkins to anyone contemplating the erection of a building of any discription. He is located in the Green Block, rooms 1 and 2.

THE BAKERIES, LIMITED.

The old theory that bread made at home cannot be equaled by that made in a bakery has been completely upset and from present indication home bread-making will soon be considered an ancient occupation. The Bakeries, Limited, operates one of the most modern baking establishments in the Province of British Columbia. Their plant, located on Williams street, is equipped with the latest improved machinery, the result being bread and pastry of fine even texture, impossible to secure in the home-made product. The policy of the management is to employ material that will stand the chemical test as to purity and the output is always the same, pure, nutritious and palatable. The Bakeries Limited is easily worthy of classification in the list of Victoria's most deserving industries, and we commend it and the output to our readers.

D. E. CAMPBELL.
Drugs.

There is an old adage, which if the writer's memory serves him as a writer's memory should, reads, "He who fights and runs away lives to fight another day." No doubt true. But to the average man its appeal is lost, for the animal in us demands that we stay on and fight. So it was with Mr. D. E. Campbell, proprietor of Campbell's drug store and one of our most successful business men. Mr Campbell entered the arena of business determined to win success. He fought the battles incident to the life of a business man fairly and openly. He began in a small way, gradually overcoming the difficulties encountered, until he now enjoys the largest drug business in the city of Victoria. He has not climbed to this position in a short time, as the year 1882, the time of his inception indicates. Thirty years is a long period of time for one to conduct a business in a given location, yet Mr. Campbell occupies today the same corner that he did at the time of his inception. This could not be said of him 12 months hence, for by the dawn of another year he will have moved into his own new seven-story building diagonally across the street from where he is established at the present time And this building will be another addition to Victoria's modern office structures. It will cost approximately $150,000 and be absolutely fireproof. It is intended to make it a professional office building, and to this end it will be erected and furnished for the convenience of professional men. The store on the ground floor occupied by Mr. Campbell will embody every convenience that the knowledge brought by years of experience, can devise, the object being to make it as nearly a perfect drug establishment as is possible. Throughout his long career, Mr. Campbell has made a specialty of prescriptions, and in this respect he has no equal in the city. He gives the business his personal supervision, and extends to his customers quick and satisfactory service.

THE SILVER SPRING BREWERY, LIMITED.

Any history of Victoria's industrial expansion would be incomplete were it to fail to mention the Silver Spring Brewery, Limited, with due credit allowed for the meritorious quality of its output, and the commendable manner in which the affairs of the company are governed. Since its inception the Silver Spring has been an aggressive friend to any movement advanced to promote the city's growth, at the same time producing beer acknowledged to be the very acme of perfection, and keeping pace with the rapid development of the community by increasing the capacity of their two plants and adding to their modern equipment. The company manufactures English Ales, Stout and Lager Beer. The Ale and Stout plant was put into operation some ten years ago. Here the famous Silver Spring Stout and Tate's English Ale are produced, both products which have brought the company much of its success and bespeak the ability of Mr. F. Tate, the head brewer of this plant. The Lager Beer plant was established two years ago and has been enlarged from time to time as the output has been increased. To this plant the company added a 1,400 barrel storage room in 1911, and this capacity will be increased and another story added to the fermenting room during 1912. Mr. Geo S. Douglas is head brewer of this plant, and he too has demonstrated his ability as a gentleman thoroughly experienced in all the intricate details of the brewer's art. Throughout both plants scrupulous cleanliness and perfect sanitation predominates, and absolutely nothing is left undone which might in any way tend to better the quality of the product manufactured. The plants have a daily capacity of 100 barrels each of stout, ale and lager, and this is distributed into all parts of Canada and the Western Section of the United States. Mr. Harry Maynard is the managing director of the company, and being a gentleman of genial personality he has done much to advance its success. Mr. L. Cumberbatch is secretary. Knowing the past attitude of the company towards the cause of labor we have no hesitancy in commending its output to our readers.

SHORE HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

There are a great many commendable business enterprises in Victoria, which in the aggregate are directly responsible for the enviable standing the city enjoys as a commercial and industrial center. Among these the name of the Shore Hardware Company, Ltd., is in evidence, and well it may be, for it is representative of one of the most dependable and progressive business institutions in British Columbia. Headed by men of exceptional business ability, alive to the opportunities presented in this thriving city for advancement in every line of business, the Shore Hardware Company, Limited, has enjoyed a steady increase in trade from the day its doors opened to the public. That this increase will continue on indefinitely is a foregone conclusion, for it is the policy of the company always, to cater to the trade with a complete and up-to-date line of heavy and shelf hardware, building material, stoves, ranges, cutlery, mechanics' tools, etc. And incidentally the prices are as low as good business stability will allow and all purchases are delivered with a guarantee that they will be satisfactory. The location of the Shore Hardware Company, Ltd., is at the corner of Johnson and Government Streets, and we take pleasure in placing its name before our readers as an institution in every way deserving of patronage.

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council

Its Aims and Purposes

The history of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council covers a period of years dating back to 1890, when it was organized with a representation from some half dozen International locals. Its growth and acti[illegible] during its existence of twenty-two years is synonymous with the great industrial expansion which has taken place in Victoria in the same length of time. Born under adverse conditions, but of determined parentage, its early years abounded with difficulties almost insurmountable, which would have resulted in its rapid decline and final demise but for the fortitude and executive ability of those who were at its head. Surely those men whose names appear upon the first official roster of the Council deserve commeration in any history which may be written of the Trades and Labor movement of British Columbia, and it might be well to mention the succeeding officers down to the present time, for each one has bent his every ounce of energy to advance the interests of the Council and the cause of labor in general. And it must be a matter of pride to them, as in moments of retrospection they pass along through the early nineties and review the gradual growth and increasing strength of this child of labor, possessing the knowledge that theirs was the hand which guided it through the turmoil incidental to its birth. And greater still is the Trades and Labor Council a source of pleasure to them and to all members of organized labor, for it may be said without fear of boasting that it compares favorably with any similar organization in Canada, having an affiliation of 26 unions, all of which have more than the average membership, and are governed in a most commendable manner.

At the time of its organization the Council became affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, an affiliation which continued over a period of eighteen years, and terminating in 1908. Two years previous to its withdrawal from that organization it entered an affiliation with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the parent body of organized labor in the Dominion, and one of the best governed organizations in the world, and it is conducted under a charter from this body at the present time.

The constitution of the Council is thoroughly democratic, standing squarely for the international trades union movement. It encourages and lends its influence to aid in the organization of the working classes, but declines affiliation from any union which is not a local of some International organization, if such organization exists. The value of the Council to the working classes can only be estimated and is largely determined by the solidarity of the affiliated unions. That it is an influence for good among those who are of the rank and file of labor cannot be denied. That its officers and members have always the welfare and best interests of the great cause of organized labor at heart is evidenced in the wonderful improvement in labor conditions and the growth of the various unions in the city since its organization. While the Council does not aim to stir up strife, yet it will take advantage of such conditions as might exist to further an increase in wages, and has been active in several instances in getting a better wage for the member of various affiliated unions and laborers in general. An instance of which is related in the remarkable achievement of the Council in having a provision inserted stipulating a union scale of wages in the contract recently awarded by the city of Victoria for the construction of the Sooke Lake Water Works, at a cost of over $1,100,000. And owing to its in[illegible] and constant application to the subject, the w[illegible] of the unskilled workmen of the city have gradually increased from $2 to $2.75 per day, with eight hours constituting a full day's work. Many other similar instances could be recited indicating the part it has played in the interest of the man who toils for his daily bread.

The forecast for the future in labor circles is nothing if not bright, every indication pointing to a continued advancement and growth in all organizations and every line of trade, and with the new Labor Temple completed, those who have taken an active part in the work of the Council and the twenty-six affiliated unions may sit back and say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Platform of Principles

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours, and six days to a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, water-works, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate.
9. Exclusion of all Orientals.
10. The Union Label to be placed on all manufactured goods, where practicable, and on all government and municipal supplies.
11. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories etc.
12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.
15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

This Store Can Sell You

The Best in Men's Wear

At Popular Prices. Clothing, Hats, Furnishings. In each department we strive to offer you only the best and cleverest merchandise manufactured. May we show you.

We Specialize in NAVY BLUE SUITS

Made of British Woollens. Designed and Tailored by the very best skilled labor in Canada. Sold to you under our own personal guarantee for color, wear, and shape retaining qualities. None better anywhere.

$15 to $35.

We are Proud of our HAT DEPARTMENT

Under the charge of an expert it has grown tremendously. We have every modern appliance to assure you a perfect fit. We sell, Stetson, Hawes, Von Gal, Christy and other makers' goods.

Better Investigate.

EVERY Clever STYLE in FURNISHINGS

Will always be found at this store, not only in novelties for Dress Wear, but also the most practical garments for wearing at the daily work.

Moderate Prices.

Look for Red Arrow Sign

J. N. Harvey, Limited

Successors to B. Williams & Co.

614 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Evans, Coleman & Evans

Dealers in

Building Materials, Foundry, Mill
Mine and Railroad Supplies

Telephones 272 and 1690 Victoria, B.C.

The Labor Temple

A New and Attractive Home for Organized Labor

Victoria is soon to have a Labor Temple. The Trades Unions and associations of the working people in the city and vicinity, constituting the organized labor movement, are soon to have a permanent headquarters. For with the dawn of another year the plans now under way for the erection of a modern temple will have matured, and the expectations of today will have taken concrete form in the nature of a building which, if not completed, will be under course of construction. The labor temple idea is not new. Neither is it untried. In such cities as Toronto, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Salt Lake City, and other cities too numerous to mention, labor temples stand monuments to the organized labor movement. In Vancouver one of the finest temples on the North American Continent is now under course of construction, and when completed will compare favorably with the largest structures in that most progressive city. The labor temple of the present period is not only a home or headquarters for the Central Trades Council and affiliated unions. It occupies the same place with the laboring man that the club does with the rich, with an atmosphere of brotherly love reaching out to protect his interests and advance his education and prosperity. It forms, too, an excellent opportunity for investment, as is attested by the annual reports given out by the labor temple associations in various cities, some of which show a net profit of over 15 per cent per annum on the money invested. The Toronto Temple has never paid less than 10 per cent on its capital stock since the day its doors were opened. It is expected that the Vancouver Temple will pay an even greater dividend than that recorded in either Los Angeles, Seattle or Toronto. We are asked how this revenue is secured. The answer is in rents collected from the various unions of the city for the use of halls, the offices of the business agents, of various locals, lodge rooms, store rent, etc. That the Victoria Temple will prove as good a financial investment as the temples in other cities is practically certain. The location secured is ideal for the purpose, being on Pandora Ave., between Blanchard and Quadra Streets just outside of the commercial centre, yet well within the district affected by the present remarkable rise in property values. In fact, this property, which was purchased in December, 1910, for $12,500.00, is today worth $48,000, an increase of 300 per cent in one year. What its future value will be can only be determined by the growth of Victoria. It may reach $100,000, or it may rise beyond that amount. In any case it is the backbone of a good investment. The Victoria Labor Temple, Limited, was incorporated in October, 1910, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, divided into 20,000 shares at a par value of $5.00 each. It is the intention of the company to erect a three story modern building at a cost of not less than $50,000, the structure to cover the entire lot 60 x 120 feet at the location above mentioned. From the appended statement one may gather a fair idea of how the Temple will earn a revenue of approximately $9,000 per year.

	Per Month.
Ground floor, two stores, 22 x 70	$250
Basement, for storage	50
First floor, 4 offices at $15.00	60
" " 2 lodge rooms, at $25.00	50
" " 1 assembly room 50 x 55	120
Second floor, 3 meeting rooms, 18x20; 2 meeting rooms 20x40, 2 meeting rooms 28x50	220
Monthly income	$750

which amounts to $9,000 per year.

The above statement does not include the natural increase in property values.

The estimated expenditure is roughly divided as follows:

Salaries	$1,200
Taxes, insurance, etc.	1,000
Light, heat, water, etc.	1,000
Interest, $50,000, at 7 per cent	3,500
Incidental expenditure	400
Reserve	900
Dividends	1,000
Total	$9,000

Subscriptions for stock are accepted upon the deferred payment plan of 20 per cent with application and 20 per cent per month thereafter until payment is made in full. This makes the proposition one particularly attractive to the working classes, as it enables them to secure a larger number of shares than would be possible otherwise, and pay for same from their monthly or weekly salary. Attached herewith is a certificate for application for shares in the Labor Temple. Cut it out, fill in the blank lines and send it, together with 20 per cent of the sum you desire to invest, to Secretary, C. Sivertz, P. O. Box 302, Victoria. By so doing you are helping to advance the cause of unionism, assisting in the growth of Victoria, and incidentally making a judicious investment.

VICTORIA LABOR TEMPLE, LIMITED

Capital $100,000 in 20,000 Shares of $5 each.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Victoria Labor Temple, Limited,
Victoria, B.C.

I hereby apply for.....shares in the Capital of the "Victoria Labor Temple, Limited," and agree to take the same or any part thereof when allotted, in terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and for which I promise to pay the sum of Five Dollars per share, in manner following.....

.....

Name in full.....

Signature .....

Address .....

Note—Remit by bank draft, P.O. or Express M.O.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE.

It has often been remarked that Victoria is the home of more well dressed men than any city in the Dominion. Be this as it may, the remark was well founded, for few cities can claim a larger percentage of well groomed men than the Queen City, and no city is in a better position to supply the demand for high class, fashionable clothing. Among those firms especially noticeable because of the quality and style of the men's clothing carried in stock is that known as the Fit-Reform Wardrobe, Allen & Company, proprietors. This firm was established 12 years ago by Mr. A. E. Allen, and was the first to introduce hand-tailored fit-reform clothing in Victoria. Men's clothing is handled exclusively and the success which has attended the firm from the day its doors were first opened to the public is a just tribute to the quality of the stock and the reliable business methods of the management. The firm was burned out about one year ago, since which time it has occupied temporary quarters at 904 Government Street. This address will be changed about February 10th, when the firm will move to its permanent home at the corner of Yates and Broad Streets. Here, the man who desires refined, dressy clothing will find an extensive stock to choose from, and at the same time feel assured that the prices quoted allows only a fair margin of profit. We commend this firm to the citizens of Victoria, being confident that they will receive courteous and satisfactory treatment.

J. KINGHAM & COMPANY.

A firm which is well and favorably known to all union men and the citizens in general is that of J. Kingham & Company, located at 1203 Broad Street. This is a business firm whose career extends over a period of fifteen years, having been established in 1897 by Mr. J. Kingham, who still continues at its head. With the passing of years and the growth of Victoria it has developed into one of the largest and most substantial concerns in the city, and one which compares favorably with any similar institution in the Province. The firm is sole agents for the celebrated Nanaimo and Southfield New Wellington Coal, the product of the oldest and best coal mines operating on Vancouver Island. They also carry on a fire insurance business, being agents for the New York Underwriters' Agency, and in this line, as in the coal business, they have extensive patronage. It is well known among those who use coal that a purchase made from J. Kingham & Company is delivered 2,000 pounds to the ton at the time promised, and at current rates. During the winter months not only the teams belonging to the company are used in making deliveries, but many others are employed so that the demand will not be greater than the facilities for taking care of it. And too, the company treats those who are its customers with every consideration, and endeavors in many ways to express appreciation of the patronage it receives. Remember if it is coal you want ring up 'phone 647.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HARDWARE COMPANY LIMITED

Our working men who purchase mechanics' tools and those who buy hardware, cutlery, etc., know the British Columbia Hardware Company, until recently located at 631 Yates street, but now occupying their own modern building at 825 Fort street. This is an old established house and one which does business upon the principle of fair prices, reliable stock, dependable business methods and courteous treatment of patrons. Therein lies the reason of the firm's success and enviable standing in the commercial world of today. We know of no enterprise more deserving of mention in this publication than the British Columbia Hardware Company. The management is liberal and progressive, having in mind at all times the welfare of the city, and in all movements advanced to promote the growth of the community the support of the firm can be relied upon. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the new store of this firm, 825 Fort street, when in need of anything in the hardware line, including mechanics' tools of every description.

THE WOODWORKERS, LIMITED.

Victoria is fortunate in possessing a large number of meritorious industries, which in the aggregate quicken the business pulse, and stimulate the growth and prosperity of the city and community. Such a concern is The Woodworkers, Limited. From incipiency this has been one of the Wide-Awake industrial institutions of this section and its career is marked with rapid strides along the roadway of success and industrial expansion. An infant in 1909, today it is an example of what may be accomplished in a business way by men of brains and progressive ideas. From a small concern with a small output and a smaller number of employes it has developed into an industry employing from 80 to 90 competent wage-earners, and covering a territory embracing all parts of British Columbia and the Northwest provinces as far east as Winnipeg. Their manufactured products, which include sash, doors, blinds, show cases, bar fixtures and all kinds of interior finish in all kinds of wood, is recognized in building circles equal to any on the market, while the prices quoted in this section are much more reasonable. This is made possible owing to the firm being a home institution, a fact which should attract your attention when desiring anything in their line, and as it is one of the principles of organized labor to patronize home industry, we address ourselves in particular to our members. Mr. J. C. Billings is president of the company, and it is largely to his ability that the firm has achieved such an enviable success. The location is 2843 Douglas Street.

JAMES LEIGH & SONS, LIMITED

Modern science and the genius of the world have as yet found no substitute to abolish the use of lumber. This is very apparent from the fact that foreign countries, whose forests have long since been denuded, must still use timber and are looking to this country for their supply, consequently the increase each year of our export lumber and timber is enormous. And the lumber business is a powerful factor in the development of communities and a concern which has been extensively beneficial to Victoria's growth is James Leigh & Sons, whose modern plant is located at foot of Pleasant and Turner streets. This firm was established 22 years ago, and from the time of its inception has retained a commanding position in the list of progressive and wide-awake business institutions of the city. In line with the growth of the community the firm has from time to time enlarged their plant and increased their facilities to enable them to give proper attention to the trade, and now as the city is advancing beyond the fondest expectations of the citizens they have ample capacity to give all orders prompt and satisfactory attention. James Leigh & Sons are manufacturers of lumber, sash, doors, moulding, mantles, stairs and mill work of all kinds. They also deal extensively in grates and tile. In the transaction of their large volume of business the firm has always adhered strictly to the principle of "live and let live," extending to their customers every courtesy and giving all orders their prompt attention. They give employment to a large force of men, who are at all times treated in a consistent manner. To anyone desiring lumber or anything in the line of mill work we respectfully commend the firm of James Leigh & Sons, Limited.

Trades and Labor Directory

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

President .....J. Watters, Victoria
Vice-President .....F. Bancroft, Toronto
Secretary-Treasurer .....P. E. Draper, Ottawa

B. C. PROVINCIAL FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President .....W. J. Wilkinson, Vancouver

Vice-Presidents:

J. H. McVety, Vancouver — C. Sivertz, Victoria
Jas. Roberts, Moyee — J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith
R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver — Geo. Burt, Ladysmith
B. D. Grant, New Westminster

Secretary-Treasurer .....Victor R. Midgley, Vancouver

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

President ..... J. Perrott, Gen. P. O.
Vice-President .....Ch. Stewart, 841 Fort St.
Recording Secretary .....C. Sivertz, 1278 Denman St.
Financial Secretary .... A. R. Sherk, 1302 Gla'stone Ave.
Treasurer .....Geo. A. Tibbets, 1314 Douglas St.
Sergeant-at-Arms .....F. C. Webb, 1223 Alfred St.

VICTORIA BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

President .....A. Watchman, Maywood P. O.
Vice-President....C. Hughan, Arlington Rooms, Fort St
Secretary ....E. Gilligan, Commercial Hotel, Douglas St.
Treasurer .....H. J. Sheen, Box 1183
Sergeant-at-Arms .....W. Coffee, 858 Pandora Ave.

UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL, TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING, SECRETARIES AND DELEGATES TO THE COUNCIL.

AMALAGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET & ELECTRIC RY. EMPLOYEES.

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Carmen's waiting room, Government Street.
H. King, secretary, 514 Ellis Street.

DELEGATES:

T. Davidson .....526 Ellis Street
H. King .....514 Ellis Street
W. Nunn .....416 John Street
W. D. Campbell .....336 Vancouver Street

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Hall.
S. A. Wells, secretary, P. O. Box 1183.

DELEGATES:

H. J. Sheen .....P. O. Box 1183
N. Nicholson .....Fort Street
H. G. Hills .....Beaumont P. O.
J. Leg .....139 Niagara Street
A. S. Wells .....Maywood P. O.
R. Havers .....2647 Graham St.
H. Fernie .....815 Gordon Street

BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

J. G. Frank, secretary, 1320 Broad Street.

DELEGATES:

Thos. Moran .....Bismarck Hotel
B. H. Siveler .....516 Hillside Ave.

BOILERMAKERS UNION.

Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Hall.
G. McKinnon, secretary, 553 Hillside Ave.

DELEGATES:

C. McKinnon .....553 Hillside Ave.
J. Telford .....Beaumont P. O

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS.

Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Hall.
S. G. Carr, secretary, 33 Government Street.

DELEGATES:

Phil R. Smith .....P. O. Box 612
O. J. B. Lane .....1549 Hillside Ave.

BUILDING LABORERS.

Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Hall.
F. Pherps, secretary, 928 Mason Street.

DELEGATES:

— Eaton .....1124 Quadra Street
— Simmon .....Arlington Rooms, Fort St.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

E. Gilligan, secretary, 1427 Douglas Street.

DELEGATE:

Wm. Papfee .....

CEMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Hall.
W. J. Johnston, secretary, 428 Cook Street.

DELEGATES:

W. Inward Lang .....May Street
W. S. Duncan .....1409 May Street

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION.

Meets 1st Wednesday in month, Labor Hall.
J. L. Smith, secretary, 2515 Rose Street.

DELEGATES:

A. M. Ecker .....Prov. Cigar Factory
J. Walter .....Prov. Cigar Factory

COOKS AND WAITERS, No. 459.

Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
C. H. Chamberlain, secretary, 585 Bay Street.

DELEGATES:

C. H. Chamberlain .....585 Bay Street
F. W. Garland .....2740 Oakland Avenue

ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 230.

Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Hall.

DELEGATE:

Wm. Reid, secretary, 1153 Pandora Ave.

WORSWICK PAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In speaking individually of the industries which by reason of their magnitude and the volume of their business operations, are helping to place Victoria in the list of the most progressive and up-to-date cities of the west, we take pleasure in directing attention to the Worswick Paving Company, Ltd. This is one of the largest and most reputable firms of its kind operating in British Columbia. As contractors for asphalt pavements they have been closely identified with the improvements made in Victoria during recent years, some of the best paving in the city being accredited to them. In fact it may be said that their work stands the test and substantiates their reputation for dependability. In its operations the company employs a large force of men, and we take pleasure in stating that the firm has always taken a kindly interest in its employes. An old union man himself, Capt. Worswick, the head of the firm, believes in the "Live and let live" policy, as is attested in the fact that though the mininum wage in Victoria is $2.75 per day, the employees of the Worswick Company in this city receive $2.80 for each day's work. In Calgary, Alberta, the minimum wage was 20 cents per hour. Capt. Worswick entered that field three years ago and as vice-president and general manager of the Calgary Paving Company he voluntarily paid his men 25 cents per hour. Other competitive firms have since found it necessary to do likewise, with the natural result that the men are enjoying a greater prosperity than they did in the past, and thanks for the same are due to Capt. Worswick. Institutions of this kind are deserving of success, and we take pleasure in wishing the Worswick Paving Company a prosperous and busy year.

H. O. KIRKHAM & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Though only established for a little over one year the firm of H. O. Kirkham & Company, Limited, occupies a leading position among the progressive and up-to-date business enterprises of Victoria. The firm is located at 141-3-5 Fort street, where they have one of the most complete staple and fancy grocery departments in this section. Their stock includes in its variety staple and fancy groceries, fresh meats, cooked meats and delicatessen, as well as an excellent stock of wines and liquors. The prices quoted are always reasonable and all orders are filled in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Many of our members are numbered among those who are customers of this well known firm.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Practically every line of trade and industry is represented in Victoria. Individually they are exerting their every effort in behalf of the city. In the aggregate they are responsible for the enviable position Victoria now occupies in financial, commercial and industrial circles. Naturally the lumber interests are the dominant factor in the remarkable development which has taken place in Victoria during the past few years. Those identified with this industry have done much to stimulate building activity by supplying the enormous demand for building material with dispatch, where otherwise many important contracts would have been held in abeyance owing to an insufficient supply of necessary material. And so we may refer to the Shawnigan Lake Lumber Company, Limited, as one of the industries of the city largely responsible for the remarkable prosperity at present existing in this section. This company is easily one of the largest lumber concerns operating in Victoria, and is one which compares favorably with any similar concern on the Coast. The distributing yard and office of the company is located at 2000 Government Street. The mills are at Shawnigan Lake, and it is here that the company has recently expended thousands of dollars in improvements. The old mills have been torn down and entirely destroyed and in their stead a new plant has been erected which in size and equipment is equal to any in the Province. Additions have also been made in the logging department, including a new climax locomotive and new cars, which have greatly increased their transportation facilities, enabling them to take care of the increased output. In carrying on their immense operations the company has constant dealings with the laboring classes and we are pleased to state that the management is fair and just in the treatment accorded to the employees. In a business way the firm is thoroughly reliable and all orders placed with the company will receive their prompt attention.

VICTORIA-PHOENIX BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Manufacturers of the Beer That Made Milwaukee Jealous.

It is the proud claim of Victoria that she possesses a larger number of big industries of diversified kinds than any city of a similar size on the Pacific Coast. It is a claim which cannot be denied, and it is one which reflects not only the advantages the city has too offer as an industrial center, but the sublime faith reposed in the city and its future by the men who are the official heads of the industries operating within her gates. And among these the Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Company, Limited, occupies an exalted position. The people of Victoria and Vancouver Island have unequivocally put the seal and sanction of their approval on the superior product of this company and the increase in the demand for the "Beer that made Milwaukee jealous," from year to year is a tribute to the purity of its composition and the cleanliness prevailing in every department of the brewery. Throughout the plant is equipped with every appliance and improvement modern science can suggest and the management will continue to maintain an unwavering adherence to its cardinal principle to use only the best of ingredients regardless of cost. The Victoria-Phoenix furnishes to the public a perfect brew, the merit of which has won for itself the highest commendation wherever it is used. It is the aim of the management to always keep the output at the highest state of perfection, and to this end but the best products of the brewers' art is allowed to go out of the plant and none of the output is placed on the market until it is thoroughly aged and mellow. With the working classes especially, the company is exceedingly popular, owing largely to the treatment always accorded those who form the rank and file of labor, and in compliance with the principles of reciprocity as set forth in our organizations we commend the Victoria-Phoenix and its output to our readers.

ARTHUR COLES.

Among the representative business men of Victoria who are working for the best interests of the city and are deserving of the success they have attained, may be mentioned the name of Mr. Arthur Coles. A resident of Victoria for the past thirteen years, Mr. Coles has always had faith in Victoria and has backed his opinion with his capital and business energy. For seven or eight years he has been active in real estate and insurance circles, dealing extensively in city property, making loans and carrying on a general insurance business. He is the Vancouver Island agent for The Great West Life Assurance Company, and others of equal note. He is located at 1205 Broad street, where he will be pleased to form the acquaintance of those desiring information regarding property values in Victoria. He is too well known to our members to need words of introduction.

Trades and Labor Directory—Continued

FEDERATED ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.

Meets 3rd Friday, Post Office.
S. Sivertz, secretary, 1278 Denmam Street

DELEGATES:

C. Sivertz ..... 1278 Denman Street
H. Weber ..... 2001 Cameron Street

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Hall.
A. Newnham, secretary, 59 Oswego Street.

DELEGATES:

A. Herburger ..... 1902 Chambers St
D. Breckenridge ..... 434 John Street

IRON MOULDERS' UNION

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Hall
T. Jacklin, secretary, 1534 Hulton Street.

DELEGATES:

H. Bishop ..... Albion Iron Works
A. Clegg ..... Albion Iron Works

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS.

Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Hall.
R. R. Johnston, secretary, 649 Johnson Street

DELEGATES:

D. Dodge ..... Thoburn P.O.
P. Campbell ..... 818 Queen's Avenue

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

Meets 1st Monday, Labor Hall.
E. Christopher, secretary, P. O. Box 387.

DELEGATES:

G. H. Tibbitts ..... 1314 Douglas Street
K. W. Frankow ..... General Delivery

LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Hall.
J. L. Martin, secretary, 1515 Blanchard Street.

DELEGATES:

G. J. Cook ..... Beaumont P.O.
W. Irvine ..... 312 St. James Street
A. Armbrewster ..... 1411 Lang Street
A. Karney ..... Broughton St.
A. R. Sherk ..... 1302 Gladstone Ave.
J. L. Martin ..... 1515 Blanchard St.
H. Schoen ..... 1605 Blanchard St.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Meets 1st Sunday each month Anderson's Building.
A. E. Greenwood secretary, Box 586.

DELEGATES:

M. Nagel ..... 827 Queen's Avenue
W. T. McGibbon ..... Graham St.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS

Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Hall.
E. Gilligan, secretary, 1413 Douglas Street

DELEGATES:

R Ryan ..... Government Buildings
F. C. Webb ..... 1223 Alfred St.
F. J. Perrott ..... General Delivery
R W. Moulton ..... Maywood P. O.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.

Meets Tuesdays, Labor Hall
G. Litster, secretary, 1409 Cook Street.

DELEGATES:

J. W. Rawlinson ..... 1342 Johnson St.
A. E King ..... Box 1498
G Geary ..... 1605 Blanchard Street

PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION.

Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Hall
W. Neill, secretary, Blackwood Avenue.

DELEGATE:

R. H. Adams ..... 815 North Park Street

SHEET METAL WORKERS.

H. M. Brewster, secretary, P. O. Box 1093.

DELEGATES:

C. Stewart ..... 841 Fort Street
L. Foster ..... 410 Parry Street

STEAM ENGINEERS.

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Hall.
W. Pool, secretary, 1023 North Park Street.

DELEGATES:

Wm. Pool ..... 1023 North Park St.
E. McMahon ..... Empire Street

THEATRICAL AND STAGE EMPLOYEES.

Meets 1st Sunday in month, Labor Hall
G. H. Marsh, 1053 North Park Street, secretary.

DELEGATES:

G. H Marsh ..... 1053 North Park St.
J Tattersall ..... 1617 Cook Street

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Meets last Sunday in month, Labor Hall.
G. M. Watt, secretary, P. O. Box 209.

DELEGATES:

G. A. Caldwell ..... care Colonist
A. C. Chislett ..... care Colonist

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Hall.
Theo. Crowl, secretary, 1621 Quadra Street.

DELEGATES:

Theo. Coppinger ..... 1621 Quadra Street
A. W. Greenfield ..... 919 Hillside Avenue
J. W. Margarell ..... Labor Hall

PROPER CLOTHES

For Men and Young Men

Will be of special interest to Victoria buyers
this season. Our display is bigger
and better than ever

Prices $15, $20 and $25

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

"You'll Like Our Clothes"—Regd.

811-813 GOVERNMENT STREET

OPP. POST OFFICE

F. J. O'REILLY
British Columbia Land Surveyor
PHONE 556

C. T. CROSS
Accountant

CROSS & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS

REAL ESTATE
MINES *and* TIMBER, INSURANCE

Branch Office:
SILVERTON, B. C.

622 FORT STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

Objects and Aims of Trade Unionism

Briefly stated, the object of organized labor is to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers as large a share as possible of the fruits of their labor.

As a means to this end it proposes: First—A free federation of all the trade and labor unions. Second—The establishment of self-governing unions of wage workers in every trade and legitimate occupation, without exception, where none now exist, consistent with the international movement. Third—The formation of public opinion by the agencies of platform, press and legislation Fourth—The furtherance of civilization and industrial progress by securing to the workers a reduction in the hours of labor

How to Form a Trade Union or Federal Labor Union.

First—Unions may be formed of persons working at any trade or calling, or they may be composed of persons working at different or varied callings. The latter are called "Federal Labor Unions," and are of infinite value in such places where there are too few persons employed to form separate unions of each trade.

Second—Any person who desires to organize a union of any trade will, by application to the Trades Congress of Canada, be informed of the address of the chief officer of that trade: but, should there be no general union of that trade or calling, or should it be the intention to form a federal labor union, he will be furnished with all necessary documents and information free of charge.

Third—Any number of wage workers, not less than seven, of either sex, can obtain a Certificate of Affiliation (charter).

Fourth—To organize: Call a meeting and read the printed appeal (furnished on application), also these instructions Proceed at once to elect officers. Apply to the Secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for a Certificate of Affiliation, and enclose the necessary fee and supplies, which will be returned in full if the application be refused. Send the fee by postoffice money order Send also a list of names and residences of the seven charter members of your union.

Fifth—A Certificate of Affiliation entitles the members to all the rights and privileges and the union to a voice and vote in the annual conventions of the Congress.

Sixth—Every union has full charge of its own funds, and is only required to pay to the secretary of the Congress a per capita tax of three cents per month for each member in good standing.

"I look to the trades unions as the principal means for benefiting the condition of the working classes"—Thorold Rogers (Professor of Political Economy, University of Oxford).

"Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.

What the Label Stands For.

First—Union industry.

Second—The protection of the interests of labor

Third—The protection of just and honorable employers from competition by cheap labor rivals.

Fourth—The encouragement of the principle and practice of arbitration.

Fifth—Fair wages for laboring men and better trade conditions

Why should any one oppose it?

THE HOME LOAN & CONTRACT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The above mentioned company is one whose operations are particularly interesting to the man who is of the rank and file of labor. With the head office of the company located in Vancouver and a branch office in the Pemberton building, this city, the company has done much to assist the working men and others to own and occupy their own home and pay for same in small monthly payments. Their dealings have always been open and above board, and those who have once become associated with the institution are loud in their praise of the methods employed. Lack of space and time makes it impossible to give a lengthy review of the operations of the company, but to those of our members who may be interested in the display advertisement of the firm appearing in another section of this work we suggest communicating with either the Victoria or Vancouver office for further information. It will also be of considerable interest to our readers to know that Mr. Jesse M. Miller, the general manager of the company, is an old labor union man, being one of the organizers of the Central Trades Council in New York City. Added to his record as a union man is the fact that his was the voice which suggested that the first Monday in September be set aside as Labor Day, and the motion he made to that effect was carried and endorsed by organized labor generally

WILSON BROS.

In reciting the names of those firms and individuals largely responsible for the present era of prosperity and the enviable development which has taken place in Victoria during recent years, it is essential that some mention be made of the firm of Wilson Bros. This firm occupies a handsome brick building at 532 Herald Street, and is recognized as one of the largest and most progressive wholesale establishments operating in British Columbia. This reputation has been achieved through the medium of quality goods, backed up by an aggressive management and men of undisputed ability and integrity. No order has been too small nor yet too large to receive prompt attention. The customers are treated with every consideration, and as a natural result advertise and commend the firm to their friends. It is concerns of this character which form the back-bone of the city's progress and they should be encouraged so long as their affairs are managed in such a capable and commendable manner.

PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL.

No city can lay claim to being metropolitan without ample and suitable hotel accommodation, and it is an indisputable fact that a scarcity of good hotels retards a city's growth and subsequent prosperity, while on the other hand their presence advertises a city to the very best advantage and instills confidence in the minds of those looking for investment opportunities, and incidentally places a city upon the map as an up-to-date "Burg," where the "Live Ones" like to linger. Victoria is particularly fortunate in possessing several very fine hotels, of which the Prince George commands a position of leadership. This hotel has only recently been opened to the public, and it may be said without boasting that it is one of the best, most modern and up-to-date hostelries in the west. It contains 120 elegantly furnished and well ventilated rooms, many of which have private bath. It offers every convenience to the guests. Telephones are installed in every room, hot and cold water equipment is also in evidence, and everywhere there is an air of perfect refinement and good taste. The location at the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets is ideal, being within easy access to the center of business activity, and all places of amusement, and at the same time free fro the noise of the heavy street traffic. The manageme is genial and ever alert to add to the comfort of t guests. The Prince George is operated upon the Eur pean Plan, with an up-to-date cafe in connection, a here the most fastidious can satisfy the cravings of t "inner man" with viands prepared by an experienc chef. A free bus, one of the finest in British Columbi connects with all trains and boats, and with the know ledge that we are speaking of the best European hou in Victoria, we take pleasure in commending it to o friends. The rates are reasonable and we assure y that the treatment accorded you during the time of yo stay in the "Queen City" will meet with your approval.

THE CRYSTAL THEATER.

There is no class of people who enjoy a few moments recreation to a greater extent than the middle or workin class, and to them the advent of the moving pictu theater marked an epoch in their lives for pleasure an education. And in Victoria, as in other cities, they have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunities o fered by these houses to see up-to-date picture play etc., at a cost so low that the entire family can atten without depleting the savings account to any great ex tent. In the Crystal we have one of the most popula amusement houses in the city. Under the capable mar agement of Capt. Rice it has attained a leading positio in this field of amusement, being one of the largest an most up-to-date moving picture theatres in the province It has a seating capacity of over 600. The aisles ar wide and the seats are arranged for convenience an comfort, and the ventilation is perfect. In the way o exits and protection in case of fire the management ha shown a deep consideration for the welfare of the patrons The show cannot be excelled, including as it does th licensed pictures and productions of such noted com panies as the Vitagraph, Lubin, Edison, Kalem, Bio graph, Selig, Melies, Essaney, Pathe and Eclipse. Wed nesday is amateurs' night. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thurs days and Fridays a special programme is arranged, an every day and evening excellent music is furnished by splendid orchestra. We are pleased to commend thi house to our members and bespeak for it their libera patronage. The Crystal is located on Broad betwee Yates and Johnson streets.

W. A. JAMESON COFFEE COMPANY.

Industrially speaking Victoria is rapidly forging to th front and taking rank among the larger cities of th Pacific Northwest. There are several industries operat ing in the city that in size and volume of business tran sacted, are equal to any in the west. In the subject o this brief sketch we have an excellent example of th progressive wide-awake business enterprise, so essentia to any city desiring industrial prestige. The W. A Jameson Coffee Company deals exclusively at wholesal in coffees, teas, baking powder, spices and extracts, an in the five years which have passed since its foundatio it has developed into an institution of large transactions covering a territory embracing all of the Northwes provinces as far east as Winnipeg. The company makes a specialty of Feather Light Baking Powder, a produc of their own manufacture, and Kooh-i-noor Ceylon Teas for which they are the sole agents. With the growth o the business came the demand for more commodious premises, and in November of 1911 they moved into their own new $20,000 brick building at 754 Broughton street. Here they have all the modern equipment that money and brains can produce, and with the improved facilities are enabled to greatly increase their output. In all some 20 people are employed receiving good wages in remuneration for their services.

Provincial Labor Laws

Workmen's Compensation Act

CHAPTER 74.

An Act respecting Compensation to Workmen for Accidental Injuries suffered in the course of their Employment. (21st June, 1902.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902."

Liability of Certain Employers to Workmen for Injuries

2. (1) If in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the First Schedule of this Act:

(2) Provided that—

(a) The employer shall not be liable under this Act in respect of any injury which does not disable the workman for a period of at least two weeks from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed

(b) When the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer, but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this Act or take the same proceedings as were open to him before the commencement of this Act; but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment both independently of and also under this Act, and shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid:

(c) If it is provided that the injury to a workman is attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct or serious neglect of that workman, any compensation claimed in respect of that injury shall be disallowed.

(3) If any question arises in any proceedings under this Act as to the liability to pay compensation under this Act (including any question as to whether the employment is one to which this Act applies), or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this Act, the question if not settled by agreement shall, subject to the provisions of the First Schedule of this Act, be settled by arbitration in accordance with the Second Schedule to this Act.

(4) If, within the time hereinafter in this Act limited for taking proceedings, an action is brought to recover damages independently of this Act for injury caused by any accident, and it is determined in such action that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable in such action, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the provisions of this Act, the action shall be dismissed; but the Court in which the action is tried shall, if the plaintiff shall so choose, proceed to assess such compensation, and shall be at liberty to deduct from such compensation all the costs which, in its judgment, have been caused by the plaintiff bringing this action instead of proceeding under this Act. In any proceeding under this sub-section, when the Court assesses the compensation it shall give a certificate of the compensation it has awarded and the directions it has given as to the deduction for costs, and such certificate shall have the force and effect of an award under this Act

(5) Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceedings for a fine under the enactments relating to mines and other industries or the application of any such fine, but if any such fine, or any part thereof, has been applied for the benefit of the person injured, the amount so applied shall be taken into account in estimating the compensation under this Act 60 & 61 Vict (Imp.), 1897, c. 37, s. 1.

Time for Taking Proceedings

3. (1) Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintained unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or in case of death, within six months from time of death. Provided always, that the want of, or any defect or inaccuracy in, such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings, if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not prejudiced in his defence by the want, defect or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause

(2) Notice in respect of an injury under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury the date at which it was sustained, and shall be served the employer, or, if there is more than one employer upon one of such employers.

(3) The notice may be served by delivering the same to or at the residence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served.

(4) The notice may also be served by post by a registered letter addressed to the person on whom it is to be served at his last known place of residence, or place of business, and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post; and in proving the service of such notice it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and registered.

(5) When the employer is a body of persons, corporate or incorporate, the notice may also be served by delivering the same at, or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to the employer at the office, or, if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body. 60 and 61 Vict. (Imp.), 1897, c. 37, s. 2

Contracting out.

4. (1) If the Attorney General, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workmen, certifies that any scheme of compensation, benefit or insurance for

LAWRENCE GOODACRE & SONS.

A market which is well known to all union men in Victoria, and for that matter the public in general, is that conducted by Lawrence Goodacre & Sons, at the corner of Government and Johnson Streets. This is one of the pioneer concerns of the city and at the same tim one of the most dependable. With the laboring man the question of meat supply is an all important one, and where to secure the best quality of meat at moderate prices is a matter of deep consideration to the man who toils at his trade for day's pay There are, as a matter of course, several up-to-date markets operating in the city, but it is safe to say that Goodacre & Sons receive their share of the working man's trade. Those who are numbered among the customers of the firm are high in their praise of the treatment accorded them, and the prompt service rendered. The management is progressive, and like the majority of Victoria's business men, always to the fore where the interests of the city are involved.

MOORE & PETHICK.

The name of Moore & Pethick is well known to the citizens of Victoria and Vancouver Island as engineers and contractors whose ability to execute properly that which they may undertake, has never been questioned. And in their operations the firm has always manifested a fair and just attitude towards their employes, treating them at all times with due consideration, and in turn the members of the firm are held in high esteem by those who are on its payroll. Many of the largest railroad contracts in the history of the island have been executed under the direction of Moore & Pethick, and at the present time the firm is engaged in the construction of 80 miles of railroad, embracing four separate contracts, namely 40 miles for the Canadian Northern, to be completed December 1 of this year; 18½ miles for the E & N, on the Cowichan Lake branch, due for completion in May of this year; 18½ miles for the B. C. Electric, to be finished October 1, and 3½ miles for Westholm & C ston, the contract for which calls for work to be completed June 1. So it may be seen that this firm is operating upon a large scale, a fact which gives it a position of importance among the dependable concerns of the city which are helping to build up Victoria and Vancouver Island. The head office of Moore & Pethick is located in the Board of Trade Building

LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

How different the Victoria of today as against the Victoria of ten, or even five years ago. During the past decade it has more than doubled in population, and is now in the midst of an era of prosperity and growth never before experienced and definitely settling the question of the city's supremacy as a commercial and industrial center. In this development no line of industry has taken a more active part than that represented by the lumber business. It is absolutely essential in any city where the building activity is worth while that there be easy access to lumber concerns of magnitude and dependability. In this respect Victoria is fortunate, in that she has operating wit her gates several of the largest lumber manufacturi concerns in Britsh Columbia, of which the firm of Lemon, Gonnason & Company, Ltd., holds a commanding position. This firm was established 23 years ago, and for as many years it has been a very important factor in the advancement of the city and vicinity. The members of the firm are capable and aggressive business men and they have not allowed the city to grow ahead of the plant, gradually increasing their facilities by enlarging the mills and adding new and up-to-date machinery and other equipment, thereby always being enabled to make deliveries upon receipt of order, no matter how large small the order might be. During the past two years output of the company has more than doubled, and t includes rough and dressed lumber, sash, doors, mou ings, etc. The plant, yard and office of the firm are cated at the corner of Orchard and Government stree Knowing the kindly feeling expressed by the firm wards the laboring man, we have no hesitancy in co mending them to our friends and members as a firm every way reliable and just in their dealings with t public

WATSON & M'GREGOR.

Looking backward one marvels at the wonderf strides Victoria has taken in its march onward to t goal of its ambition, the metropolis of the Pacific Nort west. Looking forward the future seems rosy and r plete with promises for a wonderful city of untold a vantages and unlimited prosperity. And with such a outlook it is only fair to assume that the business firm of the city will continue to advance and prosper, maintaining their present position of eminence in commerci and industrial circles. This should be particularly tru of those engaged in the business of hardware. Th building activity which is always a true criterion of city's progressiveness effects this line of trade to greater extent than it does any other. So we may ex pect to find the firm of Watson & McGregor occupyin an enviable position among the reputable business firm of the future, which form the backbone of the city' growth and prosperity. This firm has now a reputatio second to none in the city. And this applies to the stoc carried as well as to their methods of doing business At their establishment, which is located at 647 Johnso street, one may find anything desired in the line of hard ware, cutlery, mechanics' tools, etc., at prices which def competition. The members of the firm are both pro gressive and capable business men, ever alert to promot the welfare of Victoria

MOORE-WHITTINGTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

Most essential to the building activity of a city is sufficient number of reliable lumber yards and concern engaged in the handling of building material of all kind for without them its growth is retarded and the prosperity of the community is impaired. Victoria has many advantages over other cities of the Pacific Northwest in this respect and those engaged in this line here have facilities for supplying every demand that may be put upon them. Especially is this true of the firm whose name heads this brief sketch. The Moore-Whittington Company, Limited, may be mentioned without fear of contradiction as one of the largest concerns of its kind operating in British Columbia. And in the same paragraph it may be said that their plants are the most up-to-date from the standpoint of equipment in the province. The company operates two separate plants, one being confined to the manufacture of lumber and building material, the other to mantles, interior finish, sash, doors, etc In addition to these the firm maintains a large warehouse, beautifully arranged to show their finished product. In keeping with the progressive policy of the management, the firm has kept pace with the great growth of the city, enlarging their plants as the demand increased, and although they have gained an enormous trade, which keeps the plants working to their capacity, it is a well known fact that any order placed with them receives immediate attention, and is delivered as per contract and guaranteed to be satisfactory Being a home enterprise the firm is deserving of our support and encouragement, and we take pleasure in wishing the company an even greater success in the future than it has enjoyed in the past.

the workmen of an employer in any employment, whether or not such scheme includes other employers and their workmen, is on the whole not less favorable to the general body of workmen and their dependents than the provisions of this Act, the employer may, until the certificate is revoked, contract with any of those workmen that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the employer shall be liable only in accordance with the scheme, but, save as aforesaid, this Act shall apply notwithstanding any contract to the contrary made after the commencement of this Act

(2) The Attorney-General may give a certificate to expire at the end of a limited period of not less than five years

(3) No scheme shall be so certified which contains an obligation upon the workmen to join the scheme as a condition of their hiring

(4) If complaint is made to the Attorney-General by or on behalf of the workmen of any employer that the provisions of any scheme are no longer on the whole favourable to the general body of workmen of such employer and their dependents as the provisions o fthis Act, or that the provisions of such scheme are being violated, or that the scheme is not being fairly administered, or that satisfactory reasons exist for revoking the certificate, the Attorney General shall examine into the complaint, and, if satisfied that good cause exists for such complaint, shall, unless the cause of complaint is removed, revoke the certificate

(5) When a certificate is revoked or expires any moneys or securities held for the purpose of the scheme shall be distributed as may be arranged between the employer and workmen, or as may be determined by the Attorney General in the event of a difference of opinion

(6) Whenever a scheme has been certified as aforesaid, it shall be the duty or the employer to answer all such inquiries and furnish all such accounts in regard to the scheme as may be made or required by the Attorney General. 60 & 61 Vict. (Imp.), 1897, c. 37, s. 3.

Sub-Contracting

5. Where, in an employment to which this Act applies, the undertakers as hereinafter defined contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work, and the under takerswould, if such work were executed by workmen immediately employed by them, be liable to pay compensation under this Act to those workmen in respect of any accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, the undertakers shall be liable to pay to any workmen employed in the execution of the work any compensation which is payable to the workman (whether under this Act or in respect of personal negligence or wilful act independently of this Act) by such contractor, or would be so payable if such contractor were an employer to whom this Act applies. Provided that the undertakers shall be entitled to be indemnified by any other person who would have been liable independent of this section. This section shall not apply to any contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work which is merely ancillary or incidental to, and is no part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by such undertakers respectively. 60 & 61 Vict. (Imp.), 1897, c. 37, s 4.

Compensation in Case of Bankruptcy of Employer.

6. When any employer becomes liable under this Act to pay compensation in respect of any accident, and is entitled to any such from insurers in respect of the amount due to a workman under such liability, then in the event of an employer becoming bankrupt, making an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, or making a composition or arrangement with his creditors, or if the employer is a company, of the company having commenced to be wound up, such workman shall have a first charge upon the sum aforesaid for the amount so due, and a Judge of the Supreme Court may direct the insurers to pay such sum into any chartered bank of Canada in the name of the Registrar of such Court, and order the same to be invested or applied in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule hereto with reference to the investment in any chartered bank of Canada of any sum allotted as compensation, and those provisions shall apply accordingly

Recovery of damages from strangers

7 Where the injury for which compensation is payable under this Act was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect thereof, the workman may, at his option, proceed, either at law against that person to recover damages, or against his employer for compensation under this Act, but not against both, and if compensation be paid under this Act, the employer shall be entitled to be indemnified by the said other person. 60 & 61 Vict (Imp.) 1897, c. 37, s. 6

Application of Act

8. (1) This Act shall apply only to employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined, on or in or about a railway, factory, mine, quarry or engineering work, and to employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined on or in or about any building which exceeds forty feet in height, and is either being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding, or being demolished, or on which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power is being used for the purpose of the construction repair or demolition thereof

(2) In this Act—

"Railway" means a road owned by a private person or public company on which carriages run over metal rails and shall include railways or tramways operated by electric or other power

"Factory" means a building, workshop, or place where goods are manufactured, and includes mills where manufactures of wood, flour, meal, pulp or other substances are being carried on, also smelters where metals are sorted, extracted or operated on; every laundry worked by steam, water or other mechanical power, and also includes any dock, wharf, quay, warehouse, ship-building yard, marine railways, where goods or materials are being stored, handled, transported or manufactured

"Mine" means a mine to which the "Coal Mines Regulation Act" and amending Acts, or the "Mineral Act" and amending Acts, or the "Placer Mining Act" and amending Acts, apply;

"Engineering work" means any work of construction alteration or repair of a railroad, harbour, dock, canal or sewer, and includes any other work for the construction, alterationt or repair of which machinery, driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power, is used

"Quarry" means an open cut from which rock is cut or taken for building purposes;

"Undertaker," in the case of a railway, means the railway company; in the case of a factory, quarry, laundry, smelter or wrehouse means the occupier or operator thereof; in the case of a mine means the owner thereof; and in the case of an engineering work, or other work specified with-

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DUTY!

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Abraham Lincoln.

These two words "right" and "might" are fully expressed in the most popular of all brands of Champagnes—"G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry." The annual increase in the demand for Mumm's Extra Dry has been enormous, proving that its HIGH QUALITIES have made it the ONE Champagne for all occasions. Call for Mumm's Extra Dry, at any first-class bar, cafe, or hotel. Order a case from your dealer. Accept no substitute. See that the bottle bears the rose colored capsule.

Pither & Leiser

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR B.C.

Victoria Vancouver Nelson, B.C.

in this Act, means the person undertaking the construction, alteration, repair or demolition

"Employer" includes any body of persons, corporate or incorporate, and the legal representative of a deceased employer

"Workman" includes every person who is engaged in an employment to which this Act applies, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and whether his agreement is one of service or appr[illegible]hip, or otherwise, and is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing. Any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his legal personal representative or to his dependants, or other person to whom compensation is payable

"Dependants" means wife, father, mother, husband, sister, brother, child or grandchild, provided that they were wholly or part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death

(3) A workman employed in a factory which is a shipbuilding yard shall not be excluded from this Act by reason only that the accident arose outside the yard in the course of his work upon a vessel in any dock, river, or tidal water near the yard. 60 & 61 Vict. (Imp.), 1897, c. 37, s. 7

Application to workmen in employ of Crown

9. This Act shall not apply to persons in the naval or military service of the Crown, but otherwise shall apply to any employment by or under the Crown to which this Act would apply if the employer were a private person 60 & 61 Vict., (Imp.), c. 37, s. 8

Provisions as to Contract.

10. Any contract existing at the commencement of this Act, whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation from the employer for personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to continue after the time at which the workman's contract of service would determine if notice of the determination thereof were given at the commencement of this Act 60 & 61 Vict. (Imp.), 1897, c. 37, s. 9.

Commencement

11. This Act shall come into force upon the first day of May, 1903.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Scale and Conditions of Compensation

1. The amount of compensation under this Act shall be—

(a) Where death results form the injury:

(1) If the workman leaves any dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of one thousand dollars, whichever of these sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case the sum of fifteen hundred dollars: Provided that the amount of any weekly payments made under this Act shall be deducted from such sum, and if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said three years, then the amount of his earnings during the said three years shall be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer:

(2) If the workman does not leave any such dependants but leaves dependants in part dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, such sum, not exceeding in any case the amount payable under the foregoing provisions, as may be agreed upon, or, in default of agreement, may be determined on arbitration under this Act, to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the said dependants, and

(3) If he leaves no dependants, the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial, not exceeding one hundred dollars

(b) Where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment during the incapacity after the second week not exceeding fifty per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payments not to exceed ten dollars: Provided that the total amount paid as compensation for injury causing such total or partial incapacity shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars

2. In fixing the amount of the weekly payment, regard should be had to the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is able to earn after the accident, and to any payment not being wages which he may receive from the employer in respect of his injury during the period of his incapacity

3. Where a workman has given notice of an accident, he shall, if so required by the employer, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, and if he refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation, and any proceeding under this Act in relation to compensation, shall be suspended until such examination takes place

4. The payment shall, in case of death, be made to the legal personal representative of the workman, or, if he has no legal personal representative, to or for the benefit of his dependants, or, if he leaves no dependants, to the person to whom the expenses are due; and if made to the legal personal representative, shall be paid by him to or for the benefit of the dependants or other person entitled thereto under this Act.

5. Any question as to who is a dependant, or as to the amount payable to each dependant, shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act

6. The sum allotted as compensation to a dependant may be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto, as agreed, or as ordered by the committee or other arbitrator

7. Any sum which is agreed or is ordered by the committee or arbitrator to be invested may be invested in whole or in part, in the savings department in any chartered bank in Canada by the Registrar of the Supreme Court in his name as Registrar.

8. Any workman receiving weekly payments under this Act shall, if so required by the employer, or by any person by whom the employer is entitled under this Act to be indemnified, from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, or such other person; but if the workman objects to an examination by that medical practitioner, or is dissatisfied by the certificate of such practitioner upon his examination when communicated to him, he may submit himself for examination to one of the medical practitioners appointed for the purposes of this Act as mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, and

THE CAMERON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

This institution, for it is within itself an "institution," marks in striking character the wonderful development of Victoria made within the last four years.

Four years ago the Company was incorporated—today its magnificent Mill Site, composed of ten acres of land is occupied by its machinery, and its millions of feet of lumber—monuments to its enterprise, and to its fair dealing, are to be found in every part of the city.

The new wing of the Empress Hotel, the Prince George Hotel, the Victoria Arena, the Central Block and Union Club Building, now under construction; the Times Building and the Y.M.C.A. Building procured their lumber from this institution.

Not only so, but many of the most pretentious residences and cosy cottages to be found in the city were erected with materials furnished by this Company.

More than any other institution it has contributed to the splendid development of this most beautiful "City of the Sound."

We have said that it has furnished the materials for these improvements, which leads us to remark, that whereas a few years ago, builders and contractors were driven to the necessity of procuring certain of their materials from one source, and others from different places, causing much confusion and delay, they now purchase from this one Company everything, which composed of wood, enters into the construction of a house; not only every grade of rough and finished lumber, but Shingles, Laths, Doors, Window Frames, Mouldings, Mantels, Stairs and Trimmings of every grade and character.

The Company has built up its immense trade by a system of fair and conservative business methods, and by extending the aid of credit to men of small means, who otherwise would have been unable to accomplish their proposed improvements. On inquiry we found that this company has a particularly strong hold on the good will of organized labor of the city. We found among these men the strongest boosters for the Cameron Lumber Company and were told that such was the case because the man of small means obtained from them just as good terms as the richest contractor or builder.

The Cameron Lumber Company, however, does not claim to be an institution of charity—its promoters are not in the business for their health; they do not profess to sell lumber for less than it costs them to produce it; they expect, and require a reasonable profit.

What they do claim however, and what on examination we believe they do, is to sell the very best material for the smallest price consistent with a reasonable profit and this is what their hundreds of patrons say they do.

HENSON & COMPANY.

This company is identified with the building activity of Victoria as contractors, architects and manufacturers of high grade concrete building blocks. Since their advent in business in May of last year the company has met with a flattering success, with every indication that the business will continue to increase with the growth of the city. The office of the company is located at 1009 Douglas street, and the concrete block factory occupies premises at the corner of Gorge road and Manchester street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET, LIMITED.

The city directory of 1912 will show a marked increase in size and the number of names included within its covers over that published in 1911. The building permits of 1911 were much greater than those of 1910, and those of 1912 will undoubtedly double those of the year just closed. These are barometers of the city's growth and a true evidence of the great increase in population which has undoubtedly taken place in the Queen City during the past year. Naturally, this added population means a greater demand for the necessities of life of which meat is the most essential. Therefore the question of meat supply will be a most important one to those who are numbered among the recent arrivals in the city, and as a means of edifying them in this respect we mention the name of the British Columbia Market. This is one of the large business enterprises of B. C., having eight markets in operation in Vancouver and two in Victoria, with 87 men employed in the former city and 16 in the latter. The business has been established over 25 years, and has attained a reputation second to none for the quality of its meats and poultry. It is also one of our most dependable concerns, the management making every effort to have all orders delivered promptly, with the assurance that same will prove satisfactory. The officers of the firm are gentlemen of broad minded policy, and liberal where the welfare of the community is at stake. They are Geo. H. Brown, president and M. C. Thompson, secretary-treasurer. The Victoria markets are located at the corner of Government and Yates streets and at Oak Bay.

B. C. POTTERY COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY

With 22 years of continuous activity to its credit the B. C. Pottery Company, Limited, stands a monument to what may be accomplished by an aggressive and progressive business campaign, combined with a dependable factory output and the knowledge of how best to cope with the industrial problems which come into the life of every successful business firm whose career extends over a period of years. Few firms are better known in building, manufacturing and industrial circles than the B. C. Pottery Company, and there are none more substantial and deserving of success. The company has many friends among the union laboring men of the city who are always pleased to assist in advancing its interests, and by so doing promote the growth and prosperity of one of our most dependable home institutions. The products manufactured by the company includes vitrified salt glazed sewer pipe, sanitary fittings, agricultural drain tile, cement, flower pots, terra cotta, chimney pipe and flue lining, chimney tops, fire brick, fire clay, etc., and with the opening of spring a plant for the manufacture of hollow tile will be installed. Shipments are made into all parts of British Columbia and the plant is kept working to its capacity to keep up with the demand. The factory of the company is located at Victoria West, and the city office is at the corner of Broad and Pandora streets.

the certificate of that medical practitioner as to the condition of the workman at the time of his examination shall be given to the employer and workman, and shall be conclusive evidence of that condition. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his rights to such weekly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

9. Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased, subject to the maximum above provided, and the amount of payment shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act.

10. Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may, on the application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum, to be settled, in default of agreement, by arbitration under this Act, and such lump sum may be ordered by the committee or arbitrator to be invested or otherwise applied as above mentioned.

11. A weekly payment, or a sum paid by way of redemption thereof, shall not be capable of being assigned, charged or attached, and shall not pass to any other person by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Arbitration

The following provisions shall apply for settling any matter which under this Act is to be settled by arbitration.

1. If any committee, representative of an employer and his workmen, exists with power to settle matters under this Act in the case of the employer and workmen, the matter shall, unless either party objects, by notice in writing sent to the other party before the committee meet to consider the matter, be settled by the arbitration of such committee or be referred by them in their discretion to arbitration as hereinafter provided.

2. If either party so objects, or there is no such committee, or the committee so refers the matter or fails to settle the matter within three months from the date of the claim, the matter shall be settled by a single arbitrator agreed on by the parties, or in the absence of agreement by an arbitrator appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, according to the procedure prescribed by regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

3. Any arbitrator appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court shall, for the purposes of this Act, have all the powers of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

4. An arbitrator may, if he thinks fit, submit any question of law for the decision of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the decision of the Judge on any question of law, either on such submission, or in any case where he himself settles the matter, under this Act, shall be final, unless within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the rules of the Supreme Court, either party appeals to the Full Court; and the arbitrator appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, shall, for the purposes of an arbitration under this Act, have the same powers of procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as if the claim for compensation had been made by writ of summons in the Supreme Court.

5. The said regulations may make provision for the appearance in any arbitration under this Act of any party by some other person.

6. The costs of and incident to the arbitration and proceedings connected therewith shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator. The costs shall not exceed the limit prescribed by said regulations, and shall be taxed in manner prescribed by said regulations.

7. In the case of the death or refusal or inability to act of an arbitrator, a Judge of the Supreme Court may, on application of any party, appoint a new arbitrator.

8. Where the amount of compensation under this Act shall have been ascertained, or any weekly payment varied, or any other matter decided, under this Act, either by a committee or by an arbitrator, or by agreement, a memorandum thereof shall be sent, in manner prescribed by said regulations, by the said committee or arbitrator, or by any party interested, to the Registrar of the County Court for the district in which any person entitled to such compensation resides, who shall, subject to such regulations, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record such memorandum in a special register without fee, and thereupon the said memorandum shall for all purposes be enforceable as a County Court judgment. Provided, that the County Court Judge may at any time certify such register.

9. No Court fee shall be payable by any party in respect of any proceedings under this Act prior to the award.

10. Any sum awarded as compensation shall be paid on the receipt of the person to whom it is payable under any agreement or award, and his solicitor or agent shall not be entitled to recover from him, or to claim a lien on, or deduct any amount for costs from, the said sum awarded, except such sum as may be awarded by the arbitrator, on an application made by either party to determine the amount of costs to be paid to the said solicitor or agent, such sum to be awarded subject to taxation and to the scale of costs prescribed by said regulations.

11. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint legally qualified medical practitioners for the purpose of this Act, and any committee, arbitrator or judge may, subject to regulations made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, appoint any such practitioner to report on any matter which seems material to any operation arising in the arbitration.

AMENDMENTS TO COMPENSATION ACT.

Recommended by B. C. Federation of Labor in convention assembled, January 22 to 27 inclusive, 1912, and handed to its executive with instructions to secure them if possible:—

1st. To make Act applicable to all classes of labor.

2nd. To have Act include all buildings, whereas at the present time it does not include buildings less than forty feet high.

3rd. To have the maximum amount of compensation changed from $1500 to $3000, and the minimum payment per week fixed at $10, and the maximum at 75 per cent of the wages ordinarily earned.

Pemberton & Son

ESTABLISHED 1887

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EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY

CHAPTER 69.

An Act to Secure Compensation for Personal Injuries Suffered by Workmen in Certain Cases

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Employers' Liability Act," 1891, c. 10, s. 1.

Interpretation.

2. Unless otherwise declared or indicated by the context, wherever any of the following words or expressions occur in this Act, they shall have the meanings hereinafter expressed, that is to say:—

"Superintendence."

(1) The expression "superintendence" shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as meaning such general superintendence over workmen as is exercised by a foreman, or person in like position to a foreman, whether the person exercising superintendence is or is not ordinarily engaged in manual labour:

"Employer."

(2) The expression "employer" shall, unless a contrary intention appears, include a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, and also the legal personal representatives of a deceased employer, and the person liable to pay compensation under section 5 of this Act:

"Workmen."

(3) The expression "workman" does not include a domestic or menial servant, but save as aforesaid, means any railway servant, and any person who, being a labourer, servant in husbandry, journeyman artificer, handicraftsman, miner, or otherwise engaged in manual labour, whether under the age of twenty-one years, or above that age, has entered into or works under a contract with an employer, whether the contract be made before or after the passing of this Act, be express or implied, oral or in writing, and be a contract of service or a contract personally to execute any work or labour:

Railway Servant.

(4) The expression "railway servant" shall mean and include a railway servant, tramway servant, and street railway servant.

Packing.

(5) The word "packing" shall mean a packing of wood or metal, or some other equally substantial and solid material, of not less than two inches in thickness, and which, where filled in, shall extend to within two inches of the crown of the rails in use on any railway, shall be neatly fitted so as to come against the web of such rails, and shall be well and solidly fastened to the ties on which such rails are laid. 1891, c. 10, s. 2

Workmen entitled to compensation in following cases.

3. Where, after the commencement of this Act, personal injury is caused to a workman—

(1) By reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings, or premises connected with, intended for, or used in the business of the employer by reason of any defect in the construction of any stages, scaffolds, or other erections erected by or for the employer, or in the materials used in the construction thereof; or

(2) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has any superintendence entrusted to him whilst in the exercise of such superintendence; or

(3) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman at the time of the injury was bound to conform, where such injury resulted from his having so conformed; or

(4) By reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to the rules or by-laws of the employer, or in obedience to particular instructions given by the employer or by any person delegated with the authority of the employer in that behalf; or

(5) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any signal points, locomotive, engine, machine, or train upon a railway, tramway, or street railway

the workman, or, in case the injury results in death, the legal personal representatives of the workman, and any persons entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of, the employer, nor engaged in his work. 1891, c. 10, s. 3, and 1892, c. 18, s. 1

Defects in railways deemed negligence.

4. Where within this Province personal injury is caused to a workman employed on or about any railway—

(1) By reason of the lower beams or members of the superstructure of any highway, or other overhead bridge, or any other erection or structure over said railway, not being of a sufficient height from the surface of the rails to admit of an open and clear headway of at least seven feet between the top of the highest freight cars then running on such railway, and the bottom of such lower beams or members, or

(2) By reason of the space between the rails in any railway frog, extending from the point of such frog backward to where the heads of such rails are not less than five inches apart, not being filled in with packing; or

(3) By reason of the space between any wing-rail any any railway frog, and between any guard-rail and any other rail fixed and used alongside thereof as aforesaid, and between all wing-rails where no other rail intervenes (save only where the space between the heads of any such wing rail and railway frog as aforesaid, or between the heads of any such guard-rail and any other rail fixed and used longside thereof as aforesaid, or between the heads of any such wing-rails where no other rail intervenes as aforesaid, is either less than one and three-quarters of an inch or more than five inches in width), not being at all times during every month of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, filled in with packing

such injury shall be deemed and taken to have been caused by reason of a defect within the meaning of sub-section (1) of section 3 of this Act. But nothing in this section contained shall be taken or construed, as in any respect or for any purpose restricting the meaning of said sub-section. 1891, c. 10, s. 4

Persons liable in certain cases.

5. (1) Where the execution of any work is being carried into effect under any contract, and

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT

The name of Thomas Hooper is of more than ordinary interest to the wage-earners of British Columbia, representing as it does a man successful in business, an architect of renowned ability and a gentleman who in recent months has been closely associated with the labor movement as the architect and superintendent of construction of the new Labor Temple at Vancouver, a building which will stand for years to come a monument to the cause of unionism in the Mainland city. We reproduce on this page an engraving of the Vancouver Labor Temple as it will appear when in the near future it is completed and dedicated to the great cause of Labor. Surely it is an edifice of which the working men may well feel proud, reflecting the unity and strength of organized labor in the largest city in the Province of British Columbia. Mr. Hooper has to his credit a record worthy of any man and which is conclusive evidence of his ability in the profession he selected for his life's work. His achievements as an architect are exemplified in the buildings designed and constructed under his direct supervision in British Columbia, a partial list of which includes in Vancouver, the National Finance building, a ten-story structure now in course of construction, the Winch building, B. C. Permanent Loan building, Court House, David Spencer building, Bowes' building, Drysdale building, C. A. Crosbie residence, S. S. Taylor, residence, Geo. E. Bower residence, and others too numerous to mention. In Victoria may be mentioned the Metropolitan Methodist church, Carnegie Library, George Jay School, Royal Bank Building, Pither & Leiser Building, St. Ann's Convent, The Five Sisters Block, St. Joseph's Hospital, J. W. Spencer residence, Dr. Gibbs residence, Dr. Fraser residence, residence for Frank Higgins, Fred Davey residence, George Snider residence, etc. This list does not include many other residences and business block erected in other sections of the Province. To facilitate the the work carried on in Vancouver and Victoria offices are conducted in both cities, and nineteen men, all experts in the various departments of building construction, are employed. Mr. Hooper directs the affairs of each office, dividing his time between the two cities. Personally, Mr. Hooper is a gentleman of most likeable personality. He has the unusual ability of gaining the immediate confidence of those with whom he comes in contact and the happy faculty of retaining a friendship once formed. He is a native of England, coming to Canada when a lad 12 years of age. He first came to the Coast in 1886, settling in Vancouver, where he remained until 1890, when he established himself in Victoria, and though he has extensive interests in the Mainland city, Victoria is the city he calls home, and it is this community he loves best to see advance and prosper, and to this end he gives liberally his financial and moral support.

ROBINSON & ANDREWS.

Unlike many western cities, Victoria has behind it and backing its rapid development many substantial business firms, which in the aggregate form the nucleus of a city of much greater population, and among these the firm of Robinson & Andrews stands out in prominence. This firm was established seven years ago by the late Geo. Robinson, and from the day its doors were opened it has been a decided success. The company carries a full line of drygoods, ladies' and children's wear, men's furnishings, house furnishings, etc. Some four years ago they established the business upon a strictly cash basis. They buy for cash, thereby securing a discount on all purchases. This enables them by selling for cash to give their customers the advantage of better goods at better prices. Recently the firm inaugurated a system of paying their employes for all overtime put in, and in appreciation of this fact and the attitude the firm has in the past maintained towards them, the clerks give splendid service and work to the best interest of the institution. Customers are given prompt attention and courteous treatment is shown to all. The firm also maintains a tea room for the benefit of its employes and customers, serving an excellent cup of tea, with rest table and plate for the small sum of 5 cents. Since its incipiency the firm has demonstrated its friendly attitude towards the labor movement, and we refer to it as a concern especially deserving of our patronage.

THE STANDARD LAUNDRY, LIMITED.

Located at 841 View street there is an industry of which Victoria citizens may well feel proud, and one which in the transaction of its business affairs has been prominently connected with the industrial progress of our city. We refer to the Standard Laundry, Limited. From its very incipiency this has been recognized as one of the leading laundries operating in British Columbia, and especially is this true at the present time, for within recent months the company has expended thousands of dollars in the installation of new and modern machinery, and in overhauling the plant generally. The result of these improvements has been increased facilities for handling work in a quick and satisfactory manner, thereby insuring prompt deliveries. Naturally the volume of business has increased, making necessary the employment of over 45 people, who are surrounded with perfect sanitary conditions and are protected by the most up-to-date machinery on the market. Five wagons are employed to make deliveries and the work done is above criticism. The management of the laundry is in the hands of Mr. H. R. Savage, a gentleman of long experience in the laundry business, well known in business circles as an advocate of all movements tending to advance the interests of the city. The employes of the Standard are treated with consideration and our members will make no mistake in extending to it their liberal patronage.

(a) The person for whom the works, or any part thereof, is done, owns or supplies any ways, works, machinery, plant, stages, scaffolds, or the materials therefor, buildings, or premises used for the purpose of executing the work: and

(b) By reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of such ways, works, machinery, plant, stages, scaffolds, or the materials therefor, buildings or premises, personal injury is caused to any workman employed by the contractor or by any sub-contractor; and

(c) The defect or the failure to discover or remedy the defect arose from the negligence of the person for whom the work or any part thereof is done, or of some person being in his service and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that such condition or arrangement is proper

the person for whom the work, or that part of the work, is done shall be liable to pay compensation for the injury as if the workman had been employed by him, and for that purpose shall be deemed to be the employer of the workman within the meaning of this Act: Provided always, that any such contractor or sub-contractor shall be liable to pay compensation for the injury as if this section had not been enacted, so however that double compensation shall not be recoverable for the same injury:

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall affect any rights or liabilities of the person for whom the work is done and the contractor or sub-contractor (if any) as between themselves. 1891, c. 10, s. 5, and 1892, c. 18, s. 2.

Knowledge of defect not a bar to workmen's rights

6. In an action against an employer under this Act, a workman shall not, by reason only of his continuing in the employment of the employer with knowledge of the defect, negligence, act or omission, which caused his injury, be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of the injury. 1891, c. 10, s. 6.

Workman not entitled to compensation under certain circumstances

7. A workman shall not be entitled under this Act to any right of compensation or remedy against the employer in any of the following cases, that is to say:—

(1) Under sub-section (1) of section 3, unless the defect therein mentioned arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, building or premises are proper, or that no defect exists in the construction of any stages, scaffolds, or other erections erected by or for the employer, or in the materials used in the construction thereof:

(2) Under sub-section (4) of section 3, unless the injury resulted from some impropriety or defect in the rules, by-laws, or instructions therein mentioned: Provided, that where a rule or a by-law has been approved, or has been accepted as a proper rule or by-law, either by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or under and pursuant to any provision in that behalf of any Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, or of the Parliament of Canada, it shall not be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be an improper or defective rule or by-law:

(3) In any case where the workman knew of the defect or negligence which caused his injury, and failed, without reasonable excuse, to give or cause to be given, within a reasonable time, information thereof to the employer or some person superior to himself in the service of the employer, unless he was aware that the employer or such superior already knew of the said defect or negligence 1891, c. 10, s. 7, and 1892, c. 18, s. 3

Compensation not to exceed three years' wages, or $2000

8 The amount of compensation recoverable under this Act shall not exceed either such sum as may be found to be equivalent to the estimated earnings during the three years preceding the injury of a person in the same grade employed during those years in the like employment within this Province, or the sum of two thousand dollars, whichever is larger; and such compensation shall not be subject to any deduction or abatement, by reason, or on account, or in respect of any matter or thing whatsoever, save such as is specially provided for in section 11 of this Act. 1891, c. 10, s. 8.

Notice of injury within twelve weeks

9. An action for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable against the employer of the workman unless notice that injury has been sustained is given within twelve weeks, and the action is commenced within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or in case of death, within twelve months from the time of death: Provided always, that in case of death the want of such notice shall be no bar to the maintenance of such action, if the judge shall be of opinion that there was reasonable excuse for such want of notice. 1891, c. 10, s. 9

When workmen can contract out of Act.

10. No contract or agreement made or entered into by a workman shall be a bar or constitute any defence to an action for the recovery under this Act for compensation for an injury:

(1) Unless for such workman entering into or making such contract or agreement there was other consideration than that of his being taken into or continued in the employment of the defendant: nor

(2) Unless such other consideration was, in the opinion of the Court or Judge before whom such action was tried, ample and adequate: nor

(3) Unless, in the opinion of such Court or Judge, such contract or agreement, in view of such other consideration, was not on the part of the workman improvident, but was just and reasonable;

and the burthen of proof in respect of such other consideration, and of the same being ample and adequate, as aforesaid, and that said contract was just and reasonable and was not improvident as aforesaid, shall, in all cases, rest upon the defendant: Provided always, that notwithstanding anything in this section contained, no contract or agreement whatsoever made or entered into by a workman shall be a bar or constitute any defence to an action for the recovery under this Act of compensation for any injury happening or caused by reason of any of the matters mentioned in section 4 of this Act. 1891, c. 10, s. 10.

Effect of this Act on workmen's rights

11. There shall be deducted from any compensation awarded to any workman, or representatives of a workman, or persons claiming by, under, or through a workman in respect of any cause of action arising under this Act, any penalty or damages, or part of a penalty or damages, which may in pursuance of any other Act, either of the Parliament of Canada, or of the Legislature of British Columbia, have been paid to such workman, representatives or persons in respect of the same cause of action; and where an action has been brought under this Act by any workman, or the representatives of any workman, or any persons claiming by, under, or through such workman, for compensation in respetc of any cause of action arising

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under the Act, and payment has not previously been made of any penalty or damages, or part of a penalty or damages under any such Act, either of the said Parliament or of the said Legislature, in respect of the same cause of action, such workman, representatives, or persons shall not, so far as the said Legislature has power so to enact, be entitled thereafter to receive in respect of the same cause of action, any such penalty or damages, or part of a penalty or damages, under any such last-mentioned Act. 1891, c. 10, s. 11

How to give notice of injury

12 (1) Notice in respect of an injury under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which it was sustained and shall be served on the employer, or, if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers:

(2) The notice may be served by delivering the same to or at the residence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served

(3) The notice may also be served by post, by a registered letter addressed to the person on whom it is to be served at his last known place of residence or place of business, and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when a letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving the service of such notice it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and registered:

(4) Where the employer is a body of persons corporate or unincorporate the notice shall be served by delivering the same at or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to the office, or if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body.

(5) The want or insufficiency of the notice required by this section, or by section 9 of this Act, shall not be a bar to the maintenance of an action for the recovery of compensation for the injury if the Court or Judge before whom such action is tried, or, in case of appeal, if the Court hearing the appeal is of the opinion that there was reasonable excuse for the want or insufficiency, and that the defendant has not been thereby prejudiced in his defence:

(6) A notice under this section shall be deemed sufficient if in the form or to the effect following:—

Form of notice

To A. B. of (here insert employer's address).
or, To the Company (or as the case may be).
Take notice, that on the day of 19 , C.D., of (here insert address of injured person), a workman in your employment, sustained personal injury (add, of which he died, if such be the case) and that such injury was caused by (state shortly the cause of the injury, e.g., the fall of a beam)
(Date.) Yours, etc.,
X Y.

1891, c. 10, s. 12.

Notice of intention to rely for defence on want of notice or *not being employer.*

13. If the defendant in any action against an employer for compensation for an injury sustained by a workman in the course of his employment intends to rely for a defence on the want of notice or the insufficiency of notice, or on the ground that he was not the employer of the workman injured, he shall, not less than seven days before the hearing of the action or such other time as may be fixed by the rules regulating the practice of the Court in which the action is brought, give notice to the plaintiff of his intention to rely on that defence, and the Court may, in its discretion, and upon such terms and conditions as may be just in that behalf, order and allow an adjournment of the case for the purpose of enabling such notice to be given: and, subject to any such terms and conditions, any notice given pursuant to and in compliance with the order in that behalf, shall, as to any such action and for all purposes thereof, be held to be a notice given pursuant to and in conformity with sections 9 and 12 of this Act. 1891, c. 10, s. 13.

Court may direct to whom damages shall be paid

14. When in any action under this Act compensation is awarded in the case of the death of a workman for an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment, the amount recovered, after deducting the costs not recovered from the defendant, may, if the Court or Judge before whom the action is tried so directs, be divided between the wife, husband, parent and child of the deceased in such shares as the Court or Judge, with or without assessors, as the case may be, or, if the action is tried by a jury, as the jury may determine. 1891, c. 10, s. 14

Liability—When it extends

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, an action under sections 3, 4 and 5 of this Act shall lie against the legal personal representatives of a deceased employer 1891, c. 10, s. 15

Statement of Claim

16. In any action brought under this Act the particulars of demand or statement of claim shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury, and the date at which it was sustained, and the amount of compensation claimed: and where the action is brought by more than one plaintiff, the amount of compensation claimed by each plaintiff, and where the injury of which the plaintiff complains shall have arisen by reason of the negligence, act, or omission of any person in the service of the defendant, the particulars shall give the name and description of such person. 1891, c. 10, s. 16

How to apply for assessors

17. (1) Upon the trial of any action for recovery of compensation under this Act before a Judge without a jury, one or more assessors may be appointed by the Court or Judge for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation, and the remuneration (if any) to be paid to such assessors shall be fixed and determined by the Judge at the trial

(2) Any person who shall, as hereinafter provided, be appointed to act as an assessor in such action, shall be qualified so to act

(3) In any such action, a party who desires assessors to be appointed shall, eight clear days at least before the day for holding the Court at which the action is to be tried, file an application stating the number of assessors he proposes to be appointed, and the names, addresses and occupations of the persons who may have expressed their willingness in writing to act as assessors. If the applicant has obtained the consent of the other party to the persons named being appointed, he shall file such consent with his application

(4) Where the application for the appointment of assessors has been made by one party to an action only, he shall, five clear days at least before the day for holding the Court at which the action is to be tried, serve a copy of the application, so filed, upon the other party, who may then

JESSE M. WARREN.

Mr. Warren has taken a prominent place in architectural and building circles in Victoria since his arrival in the city, being the architect for several large buildings recently erected or now in course of construction, the most prominent of which is the Central building at the corner of Broad and View streets, now nearing completion. A gentleman young in years, Mr Warren, is old in experience, as is attested by the work he has accomplished on the Pacific Coast, including, as it does such buildings as the Trades Labor Temple at San Francisco, St. Xavier apartments, Keystone apartments, Nob Hill apartments, San Francisco, and the Liberty building at Seattle, Wash He has also been associated with such prominent architects as E W. Gutenburg, N. Y. City; T. F. Pappelaye, N. Y. City; E. J. Vogel, San Francisco; Bliss & Faville, San Francisco, Wm. Curlett & Sons, San Francisco, and White & Warren, of Seattle, Wash. His work here in Victoria clearly demonstrates his ability as an architect of the modern school, and it is safe to venture the opinion that his career in this city will be one of exceptional success. Mr. Warren has his offices in the Sayward building, room 414, phone 3097

THE CITY BROKERAGE.

Listed among the pioneer real estate firms operating in Victoria is the City Brokerage, whose offices are located at 1319 Douglas street. This well known concern was established in 1905, when the realty establishments doing business in the Queen City numbered less than ten, and conditions were not so flourishing as they are at the present time. The firm, of which Mr. A. T. Abbey is manager, deals exclusively in city property, making a specialty of moderate priced homes In this respect they occupy a distinct position of leadership, being enabled to supply almost any kind of a home desired at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. The firm is so well known to our readers that words of commendation from us are unnecessary. It is enough to know that to deal with the firm means fair treatment, an honest price and a satisfactory purchase.

DRAKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

Few concerns in Victoria are better or more favorably known to our members than the Drake Hardware Company, located at 1418 Douglas street. Since the date of its inception some four years ago, this firm has made a record for up-to-date business methods, dependable goods, reasonable prices and considerate treatment of their customers, which is indeed enviable. They carry a complete line of hardware, cutlery, tools, etc., their specialty being builders' hardware and mechanics' tools, the latter line being one of the most extensive in the city. By reason of the fair and just attitude the firm has expressed in the past towards the cause of the working man, and the reliable quality of the goods handled they enjoy a large patronage among those who are from the rank and file of labor. The management is liberal and progressive, as is attested by the standing of the company in business and industrial circles, and the support given to worthy projects advanced in the interest of the community.

McCANDLESS BROS.

We have given mention in this publication to a number of the leading business firms and industries of Victoria whose attitude towards labor has been just and reasonable, and in this sketch we refer to a firm which has upon occasions too numerous to mention, demonstrated its friendship towards the man who toils for his daily bread. McCandless Bros. is not only one of the largest concerns of its kind operating in Victoria, but it is also one of the most reliable. At this well known establishment, 557 Johnson street, the union men of the city have been treated with the greatest consideration, at the same time the management has exerted every effort to supply the wants of the patrons with quality goods at reasonable prices The stock of men's clothing, furnishings, hats, shoes, etc., is extensive and well selected. The firm was established in 1858, and is one of the oldest clothing houses in the west. All movements advanced in the interest of Victoria and vicinity have always had the unqualified indorsement and support of McCandless Bros., and they in turn have earned and possess the best wishes of all who have the best interests of the city at heart.

J. E. SMART & COMPANY.

Among the many progressive business firms closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Victoria and vicinity may be mentioned the firm of J. E. Smart & Company with offices in the Pemberton Building, suite 305 This is one of the live real estate and investment companies of the city, being also one of the most reliable. The company makes a specialty of city property, and through their London office 837 Salisbury House, they are investing a large amount of English capital in this section of the country, a fact which makes the firm doubly valuable to Victoria, for the reason that foreign capital is most desired and necessary to promote the growth of the city. The firm also deals in insurance, being agents for the California Fire Insurance Company and other well known insurance companies whose policies cover guarantee, accident, sick benefit and employers' liability

CARTER & M'KENZIE.

There are a large number of reputable business enterprises in Victoria deserving of mention in any publication, whose purpose is to give an industrial and commercial review of the city Among these, the firm of Carter & McKenzie occupies an enviable position. Established in February, 1911, this firm has within the short period of one year placed itself in the front rank of the progressive concerns of the city, and one recognized as in every way dependable. At their establishment, located at 1319 Broad street, a complete line of electrical fixtures and supplies, electrical machinery, mantles, tile, grates, etc., is carried in stock, and are disposed of at prices which defy competition. As electrical contractors they have also gained the confidence of the public, and in this capacity they have been identified with several large contracts in Victoria and vicinity. Both members of the firm are men of practical experience in all lines of the electrical business. Mr Carter has been a resident of Victoria for the past 15 years, and Mr McKenzie is a native of the "Queen City" In their dealings with both labor and the public the firm has been fair and just, and we take pleasure in wishing them a continuance of their past success.

THOS. CATTERALL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The name of Catterall has long been identified with the building activity of Victoria, Mr. Thos. Catterall, the president of the firm, whose name heads this sketch, having been engaged in the contracting business in this city for the last 30 years, constructing in that time many of the most important buildings in the city and vicinity. The present firm was organized some six months ago with Mr Thos. Catterall president, Mr. Harry Catterall managing director, and Mr. W. Heatherbell, director. Their operations at the present time are very extensive, and promise to become even more so during the present year. The office of the company is located at 921 Fort street.

either file an application for assessors, or file objections to one or more of the persons proposed

(5) An application for the appointment of assessors may be in the form following, or to the like effect, namely—

Form of Application

In the (describing the Court)

"The Employers' Liability Act."

Between

Plaintiff:

Defendant

The plaintiff (or defendant) applies to have an assessor (or assessors) appointed to assist the Court in ascertaining the amount of compensation to be awarded to the plaintiff, should the judgment be in his favour, and he submits the names of the following persons, who have expressed their willingness in writing to act as assessors should they be appointed

(Here set out the names, addresses and occupations of the persons above referred to.)

(If the other party consents to the appointment, add the following) —

The defendant (or plaintiff) consents to the appointment of any of the persons above named to act as assessors in this action, as appears by his consent thereto filed herewith.

Dated this day of

A B

The above-named plaintiff (or, as the case may be)

(6) Where separate applications are filed by the parties, no objection to the persons proposed shall be made by either party, but the Court or Judge may appoint from the persons named in each application one or more assessors, provided that the same number of assessors be appointed from the names given in such applications respectively

(7) In any such action brought in a County Court the applications for the appointment of assessors, together with any objections made to the persons proposed, shall be forwarded by the Registrar of the Court to the Judge.

(8) Where application for the appointment of assessors is granted the Court or Judge shall appoint such of the persons proposed for assessors as by the Court or Judge may be deemed fit, subject to the provisions contained in this Act.

(9) In any such action where an application for the appointment of assessors has been filed, the Court or Judge may, at any time prior to the trial thereof, nominate on or more additional persons to act as assessors in the action Where no application for assessors has been made, the Court or Judge may appoint any one or more persons to act as assessor or assessors in the action before or on the trial of the action:

(10) If, at time and place appointed for the trial, all or any of the assessors appointed shall not attend, the Court or Judge may either proceed to try the action with the assistance of such of the assessors, if any, as shall attend, or may adjourn the trial generally, or upon any terms which the Court or Judge may think fit, or may appoint any person who may be available and who is willing to act, and who is not objected to, or who, if objected to, is objected to on some insufficient ground, or the Court or Judge may try the action without assessors·

(11) Every person requiring the Court or Judge to be assisted by assessors shall, at the time of filing his application, deposit therewith the sum of five dollars for each assessor proposed, and such payments shall be considered as costs in the action, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or Judge: Provided that where a person proposed as an assessor shall have in writing agreed and consented that he wil lnot require his remuneration to be so deposited, no deposit in respect of such person shall be required

(12) Where an action shall be tried by the Court or Judge with the assistance of any assessors in addition to or independently of any assessors proposed by the parties, the remuneration of such assessors shall be borne by the parties, or either of them, as the Court or Judge shall direct

(13 If after an assessor has been appointed the action shall not be tried, the Court or Judge shall have power to make an allowance to him in respect of any expense or trouble which he may have incurred by reason of his appointment, and direct the payment to be made out of any sum deposited for his remuneration·

(14) The assessors shall sit with and assist the Court or Judge when required with their opinion and special knowledge for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation, if any, which the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover 1891, c 10, s 17

Consolidation of actions.

18. (1) Where several actions shall be brought under this Act against a defendant in the same Court in respect of the same negligence, act or omission, the defendant shall be at liberty to apply to the Judge that the said actions shall be consolidated

(2) Applications for consolidation of actions shall be made upon notice to the plaintiffs affected by such consolidation:

(3) In case several actions shall be brought under this Act against a defendant in the same court in respect of the same negligence, act or omission, the defendant may, on filing an undertaking to be bound so far as his liability for such negligence, act or omission is concerned by the decision in such one of the said actions as may be selected by the Court or Judge, apply to the Coutr or Judge for an order to stay the proceedings in the actions other than in the one so selected, until judgment is given in such selected action·

(4) Applications for stay of proceedings shall be made upon notice to the plaintiffs affected by stay of proceedings or ex parte

(5) Upon the hearing of any application for consolidation of actions or for stay of proceedings, the Court or Judge shall have power to impose such terms and conditions and make such order in the matter as may be just:

(6) If any order shall be made by aCourt or Judge upon an ex parte application to stay proceedings, it shall be competent to the plaintiffs affected by such order to apply to the Court or Judge (as the case may be), upon notice or ex parte, to vary or discharge the order so made, and upon such last-mentioned application such order shall be made as the Court or Judge shall think fit, and the Court or Judge shall have power to dispose of the costs occasioned by such order or orders as may be deemed right:

(7) In case a verdict in the selected action shall be given against the defendant, the plaintiffs in the action stayed shall be at liberty to proceed for the purpose of ascertaining and recovering their damages and costs

(8) A defendant may, by notice to the opposite party to be given or served at least six days before the day appointed for the trial of the action, admit the truth of any statement of his liability for any alleged negligence, act or omission, as set forth or contained in the plaintiff's statement or particulars of claim in the action, and after such notice given the plaintiff shall not be allowed any expense thereafter incurred for the purpose of proving the matters so admitted

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General Contractors

701 BROUGHTON ST. VICTORIA

(9) Where two or more persons are joined as plaintiffs under sub-section (1) of this section, and the negligence, act or omission, which is the cause of action shall be proved, the judgment shall be for all the plaintiffs, but the amount of compensation, if any, that each plaintiff is entitled to shall be separately found and set forth in the judgment, and the amount of costs awarded in the action shall be ordered to be paid to such person and in such manner as the Court or Judge may think fit. Should the defendant fail to pay the several amounts of compensation and the costs awarded in the action, execution may issue as in an ordinary action, and should the proceeds of the execution be insufficient, after deducting all costs, to pay the whole of the amounts awarded, a dividend shall be paid to each plaintiff, calculated upon the proportion of the amount which shall have been awarded to the respective plaintiffs to the total amount realized after the deduction of all the costs of the action as aforesaid. 1891, c. 10, s. 18.

Rules of Court to Prevail

19. In any action brought in any Court to recover compensation under this Act, the forms and methods, and the rules and orders in force in such Court shall, subject to and save as otherwise provided by the terms and provisions of this Act, apply to and regulate all matters of pleading, practice, and procedure in such action, and notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the forms and method, and the pleadings, practice and procedure in any such action shall conform to and be regulated by any rules or orders in that behalf hereafter lawfully and duly made or prescribed with respect to actions brought in any such Court. 1891, c. 10, s. 20.

MECHANICS' LIENS ACT

CHAPTER 31

An Act respecting Liens of Mechanics, Wage earners and Others

(10th March, 1910.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

Short Title

1. This Act may be cited as the "Mechanics' Lien Act." 1891, c. 23, s. 1.

Interpretation

2. In the construction of this Act—

Contractor

(1) "Contractor" shall mean a person contracting with or employed directly by the owner or his agent for the doing of work or service, or placing or furnishing material for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act: 1891, c. 23, s. 2; 1900, c. 20, s. 2.

Sub-Contractor

(2) "Sub-contractor" shall mean a person not contracting with or employed directly by the owner or his agent for the purpose aforesaid, but contracting with or employed by the contractor, or under him by another sub-contractor, to do the whole or a certain portion of the work, or to place or furnish material, but a person doing manual or mental labour for wages shall not be deemed a sub-contractor: 1891, c. 23, s. 2; 1900, c. 20, s. 3.

Owner

(3) "Owner" shall extend to and include a person having any estate or interest, legal or equitable, in the lands upon or in respect of which the work or service is done, or material is placed or furnished, at whose request and upon whose credit, or on whose behalf, or with whose privity or consent, or for whose direct benefit any such work or service is done, or material is placed or furnished, and all persons claiming under him whose rights are acquired after the work or service in respect of which the lien is claimed is commenced or the material placed or furnished have been commenced to be furnished: 1891, c. 23, s. 2; 1900, c. 20, s. 4.

Labourer

(4) "Labourer" shall mean, extend to, and include every mechanic, miner, artisan, builder or other person doing labour for wages: 1891, c. 23, s. 2; 1900, c. 20, s. 5.

Person

(5) "Person" includes a body corporate, firm, partnership, or association.

Judge

(6) "The Judge" shall mean the Judge of the County Court of the district in which the premises upon which the works or improvements are being carried on are situate.

Work of Improvement

(7) "Works or improvements" shall include every act or undertaking for which a lien may be claimed under this Act: 1891, c. 23, s. 2.

Material

(8) "Material" shall include every kind of movable property: 1900, c. 20, s. 6.

Wages

(9) "Wages" shall mean money earned by a labourer for work done, whether by time or as piece-work. 1900, c. 20, s. 17.

Mortgage

(10) "Mortgage" (see section 9, subsection (a) of this Act).

Act not to apply to public street

3. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any public street or high-way, or to any work or improvement done or caused to be done by a municipal corporation thereon.

Contracting out forbidden

4. (1) Every agreement, verbal or written, express or implied, on the part of any labourer or other person employed in any kind of manual labour intended to be dealt with in this Act, that this Act shall not apply, or that the remedies provided by it shall not be available for the benefit of such person, shall be null and void.

Exception.

(2) This section shall not apply to a manager, officer or foreman or to any other person whose wages are more than five dollars per day.

Husband to be deemed wife's agent

5. Where work or service is done or material is furnished upon or in respect of the land of a married woman, with the privity and consent of her husband he shall be conclusively presumed to be acting as well for himself so as to find his own interest, and also as her agent for the purposes of this Act, unless before doing such work or service, or furnishing such material, the person doing or furnishing the same shall have had actual notice to the contrary.

Nature of Liens

6. Unless there is an agreement in writing to the contrary, signed by such person, and in that case subject to the provisions of section 4, every person—

(1) Who does work or service or causes work or service to be done upon, or places or furnishes any material to be

J. L. PUNDERSON & COMPANY.

The firm of J. L. Punderson & Company has only been established about three months, but in that short time they have demonstrated their ability as contractors and builders and are worthy of mention in any edition depicting the building activity, growth and prosperity of Victoria. The company confines itself entirely to building and selling residences, business blocks, etc., for which it furnishes the money. Their plan is to sell on the instalment plan the building they erect, and being satisfied with small profits they have no trouble in disposing of their properties within a few days of the time they are placed on the market. Mr. J. L. Punderson, an experienced builder and contractor, gives the business his personal attention. The offices of the company are located at the corner of Fort and Quadra streets

WM. DUNFORD & SON.

The name of Dunford is well known to the citizens of Victoria as builders of the famous Dunford Bungalows, a type of residence which has become very popular in this section, as is readily seen from a review of the building permits of recent years. Without question Wm. Dunford & Son have erected more residences of this class than any other firm in British Columbia. An idea of the magnitude of their operations may be gained from the statement that during 1911 they averaged one bungalow complete every nine days. These were sold before completion, a fact which not only determines the popularity of the Dunford product, but is evidence of the remarkable growth of the "Queen City" The Bungalows constructed by this firm are erected and sold complete for sums ranging from $3,500 to $4,500, the policy of the firm being to operate upon the basis of "Not how cheap, but how good" they can erect a modern residence and keep the price within the reach of the man of moderate circumstances. Naturally the latter fact appeals strongly to those who are of the rank and file of labor, and no doubt many of the union men of the city are numbered among those who have secured their modern home from the above mentioned firm. Wm. Dunford & Son are located in the Pemberton building, Suite 231-2-3.

5,000 MEN
WHAT CAN THEY DO?

War broke out in Mexico about November 1, 1910, and when it was stated in the El Paso papers on November 9th, that there were some 5,000 men in arms against the Federal Government, strong and equipped, as were the Federals at the time of the rising of 5,000 untrained men was as laughable as any joke that might be known in modern slang as a "pippen." What? Oh, yes, there was only a short cackle and a long and prolonged sigh emitted from the laughing department. 5,000 men had 5,000 parts to play, but with 5,000 determined stubborn wills to do one thing and moreover, these 5,000 men had 5,000 friends likewise, and so in a few short months the 5,000 were millions

5,000 men, says Superintendent Busteed, will be employed by the C. P. R. at Coquitlam within three years. It is reasonable to suppose that these men will have as many friends or relations follow them, then what will this mean? Let us see. A grocer will open and do well where 2,000 people exist. Thus we have openings for five grocers, all other trades will do well where the grocers do, and the C. P. R. men are well paid, which means that homes will be built, but we can see where 5,000 other men are wanted in Coquitlam. Note the expenditures and see if you do not agree with us

The B. C. Electric Company are to spend in doubling their output of power this year	$ 1,250,000
The Western Canada Power Plant will soon run up a total cost of $4,500,000	$ 4,500,000
Estimated cost of permanent improvements in the Fraser and Pitt Rivers $5,000,000	5,000,000
Local Government buildings now under construction at Coquitlam, $3,500,000	3,500,000
C. P. R. appropriation for Coquitlam 7,000,000	7,000,000
New tram lines and auto roads under construction, $2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	$23,250,000

WANTED—5,000 MEN

All of the foregoing is not to be directly spent in Coquitlam, but all will directly benefit this place of opportunity. This opportunity is yours We have the one central industrial subdivision ready for you now Lots $500 and $600 each, $60 down and $10 per month. All should be the center of a busy mercantile district within two or three years. One lot will make you independent, even of labor, but don't waste a moment. We sell every day WORKING MEN, this is the best insurance you ever will have a chance to buy CALL NOW

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Victoria, B. C

British Canadian Securities Ltd., Nanaimo, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CORNICE WORKS.

The science of manufacture has grown with the world's growth and kept pace with the mighty march of civilization and the history of any community which is written without consideration of those interests connected with the manufacturing industry would be uninteresting and incomplete. The British Columbia Cornice Works has attained an enviable reputation among the manufacturing concerns of this locality through the ability of its management to render the best possible service for fair remuneration. The business was established in 1910, and today it has a trade second to no other enterprise of a similar kind operating in this territory. Luck has been but a small factor in the growth of the business, but the indomitable will power of Mr. W. E. Peebles, the manager and proprietor of the concern, and his thorough knowledge of the business are most responsible for the success it has attained. The up-to-date shop of the B. C. Cornice Works is located at 1113 Fort street. Its operations includes the manufacture of cornices, roofing skylights, and in fact anything in sheet metal work. Mr. Peebles is a gentleman of long experience in this line of manufacture, and much credit is due him for the rapid rise of his concern in the list of our most progressive home institutions

B. C. DRUG STORE.

The B. C. Drug Store, of which W. C. Good is proprietor, is located in the building formerly occupied by the B. C. Drug Company at 541 Johnson street Mr Good took over the interests of the B. C. Drug Company in September, 1911, and immediately following his inception as proprietor the store was remodeled and restocked with a complete line of drugs and sundries. The result is evidenced in the remarkable increase in trade over that previously enjoyed, the store now being acknowledged one of the best in the city. Mr Good is a graduate pharmacist, formerly of Ontario. He gives the business his personal attention and endeavors to the best of his ability to please his many patrons.

used in the making, constructing, erecting, altering, or repairing ,either in whole or in part of, or adding to, any erection, building, railway, tramway, road, bridge, trestle work, wharf, pier, mine, quarry, Well, excavation, embankment, sidewalk, sewer, ,drain, ditch, flume, tunnel acqueduct, dyke, or other work, or the appurtenances to any of them, or improving any street, road, or sidewalk adjacent thereto, for any owner, contractor, or sub contractor, or who does such work, or causes such work to be done, and places or furnishes any such material, or

(2) Who does such work or service, or causes work or service to be done, or places or furnishes any material for or in respect of clearing, excavating, filling, grading, or ditching any land for any owner, contractor, or sub-contractor, or who does such work, or causes such work to be done, and places or furnishes any such material,

shall, by virtue thereof, have a lien for the price of such work, service or material, or work, service, and material, upon—

(a) Said erection, building, railway, tramway, road, bridge, trestle-work, wharf, pier, mine, quarry, well, excavation, embankment, sidewalk, sewer, drain, ditch, flume, tunnel, acqueduct, dyke, or other work, and the appurtenances to any of them:

(b) The material so placed or furnished for said works or improvements:

(c) The lands occupied or benefited thereby or enjoyed therewith, or upon or in respect of which such work or service is done, or upon which such material is placed or furnished to be used:

Notice of lien for material to be given

Provided that no lien for material supplied shall attach or be enforced unless the person placing or furnishing the same shall, before delivery, or within ten days thereafter, give notice in writing of his intention to claim such lien Such notice shall be given to the owner or his agent, or to such person and in such manner as the Judge may, on summary application, order. Such notice may be given in respect of any specific delivery, or in respect of all deliveries of material made within ten days prior to such notice, and all deliveries subsequent thereto. Such notice may be in the form or to the effect of Schedule A of this Act

Amount to which lien is admitted

7. The amount of such lien shall not exceed the sum actually owing to the person entitled to the lien, and distribution of any moneys derived from the realization of the liens shall be made in accordance with the thirty-third section of this Act. 1891, c. 23, s. 5

Owner's Liability.

8. With the exception of liens in favour of labourers for not more than six weeks' wages, no lien shall attach so as to make the owner liable for a greater sum than the sum payable by the owner to the contractor: 1900, c. 20, s. 16.

Provided that this clause shall not be construed to apply to liens under section 11 hereof.

Loans on Mortgaged Premises.

9. Where works or improvements are put upon mortgaged premises, the liens, by virtue of this Act, shall be prior to such mortgage as against the increase in value of the mortgaged premises by reason of such works or improvements, but not further, unless the same is done at the request of the mortgagee in writing; and the amount of such increase shall be ascertained upon the basis of the selling value upon taking of the account, or by the trial of an issue as provided in section 28 hereof, and thereupon the Judge may, if he shall consider the works or improvements of sufficient value to justify the proceedings, order the mortgaged premises to be sold at an upset price equal to the selling value of the premises immediately prior to the commencement of such works or improvements (to be ascertained as aforesaid), and any sum realized in excess of such upset price shall be subject to the liens provided for by this Act. The moneys equal to the upset prices as aforesaid shall be applied towards the said mortgage or mortgages, according to their priority Nothing, however, in this section shall prevent the lien from attaching upon the equity of redemption or other interest of the owner of the land subject to such mortgage or charge. 1891, c. 23, s. 6

Interpretation of Mortgage

(a) "Mortgage in this section shall not include any part of the principal sum secured thereby not actually advanced to the borrower at the time the works or improvements are commenced, and shall include a vendor's lien and an agreement for the purchase of land; and for the purposes of this Act, and within the meaning thereof, the purchaser shall be deemed a mortgagor, and the seller a mortgagee. 1900, c 20, s. 8

Owner deemed to have authorized works.

10. All works or improvements mentioned in section 6 of this Act constructed upon any lands with the knowledge, but not at the request, of the owner, or his authorized agent, or the person having or claiming any interest therein, shall be held to have been constructed at the instance and request of such owner or person having or claiming any interest therein: Provided this section shall not apply to any works or improvements done after there has been posted, on at least two conspicuous places upon said land, or upon the works or improvements thereon, by authority of such owner or person, a notice in writing that he will not be responsible for such works or improvements, or after actual notice in writing to the above effect has reached the person claiming a lien under the provisions of this Act.

Owner's liability for works on premises held under option.

11. Notwithstanding anything in the preceding section contained, all works or improvements mentioned in section 6 of this Act placed upon premises held under option or working bond where the grantee of the option is required or permitted by the grantor of such option to make works, or improvements thereon, shall for the purpose of creating a lien, be held to have been constructed at the instance and request of the owner of such premises, and the grantor of such option and the liens by virtue of this Act shall attach and be enforcable against the interest both of the owner of the said premises and the grantor of such option.

Insurance moneys.

12. Where any of the property upon which a lien is given by this Act is wholly or partly destroyed by fire, any insurance receivable thereon by the owner, prior mortgagee, or chargee shall take the place of the property so destroyed, and shall, after satisfying any prior mortgage or charge in the manner and to the extent set out in section 9 of this Act, be subject to the claims of all persons for liens to the same extent as if such moneys were realized by the sale of such property in action to enforce a lien. 1900, c. 20, s. 11.

SECURITY.

Lien-holder may demand particulars of contract.

13. Any lien-holder or person entitled to a lien may at any time demand of the owner, or his agent, the terms of the contract or agreement with the contractor for and in respect of which the work is done or material is furnished or placed, and a statement of the amount due or unpaid thereunder; and if such owner or his agent—

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Home Loan and Contract Company, Ltd.

Incorporated January 12, 1911, under the British Columbia "Companies Act," 1910

Head Office, 21-22-23 Canada Life Bldg., Phone Seymour 6704 640 Hastitings St. W., Vancouver

(a) Does not at the time of such demand, or within a reasonable time thereafter, inform the person making such demand of the parties to and general terms of such contract or agreement, and the amount due or unpaid on such contract or agreement; or

(b) Intentionally or knowingly falsely states the terms of such contract or agreement, or the amount due and unpaid thereon;

and if the person claiming the lien sustains loss by reason of such refusal, or neglect, or false statement, such owner shall be liable to him in an action therefor for the amount of such loss.

Owner may demand particulars from lien-holder

14. Any owner or other person who may be liable for the payment therefor may at any time demand from any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, or person who has given notice that he intends to claim a lien for materials, the terms of and parties to any contract or agreement under which he is performing work or placing or furnishing material, and a statement of account under same to the date of such demand; and if such contractor, sub-contractor, or person, or his agent—

(a) Does not at the time of such demand, or within reasonable time thereafter, inform the person making the demand of the terms of such contract or agreement, and the amount due or unpaid on such contract or agreement, and furnish the account as demanded; or

(b) Intentionally or knowingly falsely states the terms of such contract or agreement, or the amount due or unpaid thereon, or furnishes a false account;

and if the owner or person making such demand sustains loss by reason of such refusal, neglect, or false statement, such contractor, sub-contractor, or person shall be liable to him in an action therefor to the amount of such loss, and, in any event, the lien of such contractor, sub-contractor or person shall be limited by the statement given or furnished.

Receipted pay-rolls to be posted on works

15. No owner shall be required to make any payment to any contractor, or sub-contractor, in respect of any contract where the contract price exceeds five hundred dollars until such contractor, or sub-contractor, or some person in charge of the works or improvements shall post upon the works or improvements a copy of the receipted pay-roll from the hour of twelve o'clock a.m. to the hour of one o'clock p.m. on the first legal day after pay-day, and shall have delivered to the owner, or other person acting on his behalf, the original pay-roll containing the names of all labourers and persons placing or furnishing materials who have done work, or placed or furnished material for him upon such works or improvements, with a receipt in full from each of the said labourers and persons placing or furnishing material with the amounts which were due and had been paid to each of them set opposite their respective names which pay-roll may be in the form of Schedule B hereto, or until the time for filing liens in respect of such works or improvements shall have expired; and no payment made by the owner without the delivery of such pay-roll shall be valid for the purpose of defeating or diminishing any lien upon such property, estate, or interest in favour of any such labourer or person placing or furnishing material.

Assignment by contractor not to defeat lien.

16. No assignment by the contractor, or any sub-contractor, of any moneys due in respect of the contract shall be valid as against any lien given by this Act. As to all liens, except that of the contractor, the whole contract price shall be payable in money, and shall not be diminished by any prior or subsequent indebtedness, off set, or counter claim in favour of the owner against the contractor. 1891, c. 23, s. 12.

During continuance of lien property must not be removed

17. During the continuance of any lien, no portion of the property affected thereby shall be removed to the prejudice of such lien, and any attempt at such removal may be restrained on application to the Judge. 1891, c. 23, s. 11.

Devices to defeat priority of wage-earners void

18. Every device by an owner, contractor, or sub-contractor adopted to defeat the priority given to wage earners for their wages by this Act shall, as against such wage-earners, be null and void. 1903, c. 20, s. 22.

REGISTRATION AND TRANSMISSION

Lien expires in thirty-one days after completion of work unless registered

19. Every lien upon any such erection, building, railway, tramway, road, bridge, trestle-work, wharf, pier, mine, quarry, well, excavation, embankment, sidewalk, sewer, drain, ditch, flume, tunnel, aqueduct, dyke, works, or improvements, the appurtenances to any of them, material or lands, shall absolutely cease to exist—

(1) In the case of a claim for lien by a contractor or sub-contractor, after the expiration of thirty-one days after the completion of the contract.

(2) In the case of a claim for lien for materials, after the expiration of thirty-one days after the furnishing or placing of the last materials so furnished or placed.

(3) In the case of a claim for lien for services, after the expiration of thirty-one days after the completion of services.

Exception as to mine

(4) In the case of a claim for lien for wages, after thirty-one days after the last work is done for which the lien is claimed (except in the case of a claim for wages owing for work in, at, or about a mine, in which case the lien shall cease after the expiration of sixty days): Provided, however, that any labourer shall not be held to have ceased work upon any erection, building, railway, tramway, road, bridge, trestle-work, wharf, pier, mine, quarry, well, excavation, embankment, sidewalk, sewer, drain, ditch, flume, tunnel, aqueduct, dyke, works, or improvements, or land, until the completion of the same if he has in the meantime been employed upon any other work by the same contractor—

Registration to be in County Court Registry

unless in the meantime the person claiming the lien shall file in the nearest County Court Registry, in the county wherein the land is situate, an affidavit, sworn before any person authorized to take oaths, stating in substance—

(a) The name and residence of the claimant, and the name of the owner of the property or interest to be charged:

(b) The particulars of the kind of works, services, or improvements done, made, or furnished.

(c) The time when the works, services, or improvements were finished or discontinued.

(d) The sum claimed to be owing, and when due.

(e) The description of the property to be charged—

which affidavit shall be received and filed as a lien against the property, interest, or estate. Every County Court Registrar shall be supplied with printed forms of such affidavits, in blank, which may be in the form or to the effect of Schedule C to this Act, and which shall be supplied to every person requesting the same and desiring to file a lien. Every County Court Registrar shall keep an alphabetical index of all claimants of liens and the persons against whom such liens claimed, which index shall be open for inspection during office hours, and it shall be the duty of such County Court Registrar

TURNER, BEETON & CO., LIMITED.

An old established firm which stands pre-eminently at the head of the industrial and commercial institutions of Victoria is Turner, Beeton & Company, Limited. Making its inception in 1863, this may be well termed one of our pioneer concerns. The firm was established by the Hon. J. H. Turner, ex-premier of British Columbia, and now agent-general for the Province in London, England. In 1902 it was incorporated as a limited company, Mr. G. A Kirk and Mr. Henry B. Thompson, M. P. P., for Victoria, constituting the local board of directors. The business of the firm at that time included wholesale drygoods, merchandise, importing, etc. Shortly after its incorporation the firm made its initial bow to the public as manufacturers of shirts and overalls, equipping a large factory with modern machinery and all necessary appliances for the purpose of producing a product equal to the best on the market. How well they succeeded is exemplified in the ever increasing demand for the "Big Horn" brand of overalls, shirts of all kinds, denim pants, jackets, jumpers, waiters', carpenters', and cooks' aprons, mackinaw coats and pants, duck and canvass lined coats, etc. With the opening of the factory a union scale of wages was adopted and all things possible were done to insure proper sanitary and working conditions for the employes. And here let it be stated that the company has always had the best interest of their employes at heart, a fact which is made evident in the treatment accorded them by those in direct charge of the company's affairs. A pretty demonstration of the regard and esteem the employes hold towards the company was witnessed in the presentation at Christmas time of a beautiful case of pipes and a tobacco pouch to Mr Thompson, and at the same time it was given as a token of their appreciation of the efforts put forth in their behalf. The capacity of the plant has been increased from time to time to keep up with the demand for the "Big Horn" product, the output now being 2,000 dozen per month, which necessitates the employment of 100 hands with a yearly payroll of over $35,000. The wholesale business has likewise increased, the company being today recognized as one of the largest wholesale concerns in Western Canada. The office of the company is located on Wharf street, and the factory is at Bastion Square. London Agents, H. C. Beeton Company.

ATLANTIC HOTEL.

The history of a city is written in the number and quality of the hotels which it possesses. Likewise its progress is retarded or enhanced through the same medium. Victoria is fortunate in that she has within her gates a number of good hotels whose rates are reasonable, and in which the accommodations are exceptionally fine, and especially does this apply to the Atlantic Hotel, located at the corner of Johnson and Broad streets. Here the weary traveler may secure a comfortable, well furnished and ventilated room at rates consistent with the times, and be assured of considerate and courteous treatment. Mr. Murray, the manager, is well known in business circles as a gentleman of genial temperament, always alert to provide for the comfort of his guests. An excellent cafe is operated in connection with the hotel as is also a first-class bar, where one may find the chiocest brands of wines, liquors and cigars.

WEST END GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Variety of goods and up-to-date facilities for handling them are among the best advertisements of any business. The public naturally turns to the business house that is best fitted to accommodate its patronage and nowhere does this apply with greater force than in the grocery business. The store carrying a stock of fresh food products and offering inducements in the form of variety and low prices is always attractive to the housewife and such an establishment is that conducted by the West End Grocery Company at 1002 Government street. The store is conveniently arranged and has every facility for the transaction of the large volume of business and the prompt delivery of orders. The company carries a stock of staple and fancy groceries which is complete in every particular, and quality groceries are offered to the public at money-saving prices. They also carry an extensive line of family liquors. Those who have had occasion to deal with the firm are loud in their praise of the treatment accorded them and the satisfactory service at all times extended, and we have no hesitancy in commending it to our readers as an excellent place to patronize and one deserving of our support and encouragement.

JOSEPH SEARS.

There are a large number of meritorious business institutions in Victoria, whose attitude towards labor has never been uncertain, and are deserving of our liberal support and encouragement. Such an establishment is that conducted by Mr. Joseph Sears, at 2011 Douglas street Mr. Sears is a pioneer in the business life of the city, having entered the field in 1876, and for many years he has been recognized as one of our most reliable painting and paper hanging contractors. He also does sign painting and decorating, and carries an extensive stock of wall paper, paints and painters' supplies. His estimates on work are reasonable and the work executed is guaranteed to prove satisfactory. We take pleasure in commending him to our members and friends.

PACIFIC SHEET METAL WORKS.

In speaking of the many concerns of Victoria identified with the growth of the city mention must be made of the Pacific Sheet Metal Works, whose modern establishment is located at 1007-9-11 Yates street. This firm, though one of our younger business institutitions has already achieved an enviable success, and occupies a position of leadership in its line in this section. The operations of the company includes galvanized iron and copper cornices, skylights, steel ceilings, fireproof metal windows and doors, slate, tin, copper, felt, and gravel roofing, Spanish tile, metal shingles, corrugated iron blow pipework, smoke stacks, heavy iron work of all kinds, heating and ventilating plants and hot air furnaces. Among the buildings reflecting the quality of the work done by the firm may be mentioned the Mount Edwards apartments, Y. M. C. A., the Drake Building, the Sweeney Building, Pemberton Building, Sayward Building, Wilson Buildings, October Mansions, Mahon Building, Cookson Building, Sir James Douglas schools, Lee Block, Prince George Hotel, Savoy Apartments, B. C. Telephone Building, and others too numerous to mention. The firm is ably managed, the progressive methods employed being exemplified in the character of the work done and the manner in which it is executed.

WESCOTT'S.

The name of Wescott is synonomous with the best of everything in drygoods and notions, honest prices, courteous treatment and dependable business methods The management is progressive and thoroughly alive to the fact that the successful business enterprise of today must be operated along modern lines, and cater to the public with an up-to-date stock priced to allow only a reasonable margin of profit. It is such firms as this that are helping to make the "Wheels of Progress" grind on, and they are deserving of success. The establishment of Wescott's is located at 649 Yates street.

to decide whether his is or is not the proper office for the filing of such affidavit, and to direct the applicant accordingly; and no affidavit shall be adjudged insufficient on the ground that it was not filed in the proper County Court Registry. 1900, c. 20, s. 12.

Mode of construing sec. 19 of this Act.

20. A substantial compliance only with section 19 of this Act shall be required, and no lien shall be invalidated [illegible] of failure to comply with any of the requisites thereof, unless, in the opinion of the Judge adjudicating upon the lien under the said Act, the owner, contractor, sub-contractor, mortgagee, or other person is prejudiced thereby, and then only to the extent to which he is prejudiced, and the Judge may allow the affidavit, statement of claim, plaint and summons to be amended accordingly; and may allow the addition or substitution of all proper parties to the claim of lien, and the action to enforce the same, although the time for filing the affidavit mentioned in section 19, and instituting proceedings under section 23, shall have, or either of them has, expired.

No lien to be filed for less than $20.

21. No lien shall be filed unless the claim or joined claims shall amount to or aggregate twenty dollars or more. 1900, c. 20, s. 21.

Liens pass on death to legal representative or may be assigned.

taoin etaoin hrdlu etaoin shrdlu etaoinshrdlushemvbvbvvil

22. In the event of the death of the lien-holder, his lien shall pass to his personal representatives, and the right of a lien-holder may be assigned by any instrument in writing, subject to the limitation contained in section 16 hereof. 1891, c. 23, s. 10.

Expiration, Cancellation, and Discharge.

When a lien shall expire.

23. Every lien shall absolutely cease to exist after the expiration of thirty-one days after the filing of the affidavit mentioned in section 19 of this Act, unless the claimant in the meantime shall have instituted proceedings to realize his lien under the provisions of this Act in the County Court Registry in which the lien was filed, or unless in the meantime the consent in writing, signed by the owner or party whose interest is charged, extending the existence of said lien for a period named in said consent, is filed in the County Court Registry in which the lien was filed. Said consent may be in the form or to the effect of Schedule D of this Act.

Cancellation of Lien.

24. The County Court Registrar shall cancel any lien when the amount due in respect thereof has been ascertained and paid into Court in pursuance of an order of the Court or Judge, or the property has been sold to realize such lien, or such lien has been improperly filed or has otherwise ceased to exist, or on receiving a statement in writing, signed by the claimant or his agent, that the lien has been satisfied. 1900, c. 20, s. 19.

Summons to show cause why lien should not be cancelled

25. Any person against whose property a lien has been registered under the provisions of this Act, may apply to the Judge, on an affidavit setting forth registry of the same, and that hardship or inconvenience is experienced, or is likely to be experienced thereby, with the reasons for such statement, for a summons calling upon the opposite party to show cause why such lien should not be cancelled upon sufficient security being given. Such summons, together with a copy of the affidavit on which the same is granted, shall be served on the opposite party and made returnable in three days after the issuing thereof, or in such greater or less time, as the Judge may direct. 1891, c. 23, s. 17.

Judge may order cancellation of lien.

26. On the return of such summons, the Judge may order the cancellation of such lien, either in whole or in part, upon the giving of security by the party against whose property the said lien is registered to the opposite party, in an amount satisfactory to the Judge, and upon such other terms (if any) as the Judge may see fit to impose. 1891, c. 23, s. 18.

On Judge's order, lien to be cancelled.

27. The County Court Registrar in whose office the said lien is registered shall, on the production of such order, file the same and cause the said lien to be cancelled as to the property affected by the order. 1891, c. 23, s. 19; 1900, c. 20, s. 15.

Consolidated liens.

Enforcement.

28. Any number of lien-holders may be joined in one suit, and all suits or proceedings brought by a lien-holder shall be taken to be brought on behalf of all lien-holders who may be made parties to such suits or proceedings within the time mentioned in section 23 hereof: Provided that the moneys realized in such suit shall be distributed amongst the lien-holders, parties to such suit or proceedings in the order and manner provided in section 36 of this Act. Any lien-holder not originally joined may be made a party to such suit or proceedings by order of the Judge, upon ex-parte application, supported by an affidavit, stating the particulars of the claim, and any lien-holder so joined in any such suit or proceedings shall be deemed to have complied with section 23 of this Act as fully as if he instituted a suit in his own behalf. 1891, c. 23, s. 13.

Owner may apply to have suits consolidated.

29. If more than one suit is commenced in respect of the same contract, the owner or contractor shall apply to have the causes consolidated, and failing to do so he shall pay the costs of such additional suit or suits. 1891, c. 23, s. 14.

Judge may order consolidations of actions.

30. If two or more actions are brought in respect of the same contract or work, the Judge shall, by order, on the application of any person interested, consolidate all the actions, and may make such order as to costs as he shall think fit. 1891, c. 23, s. 15.

Suits to be brought in County Court.

31. Whatever the amount of lien or liens, proceedings to realize same may be taken before the Judge, who is hereby authorized and empowered to proceed in a summary manner by summons and order, and he may take accounts and make requisite inquiries, try issues, and in default of payment may direct the sale of the estate or interest charged, and such further proceedings may be taken for the purpose aforesaid, as the Judge may think proper in his discretion, and any conveyance under his seal shall be effectual to pass the estate or interest sold. And, when not otherwise provided, the proceedings shall be, as nearly as possible, according to the practice and procedure in force in the County Court; and when these are no guide, the practice and procedure used in the Supreme Court shall be followed. 1891, c. 23, s. 16.

IF YOU KNEW

That where there is a scratch of vacant land today, there will be ten thousand people in two years and twenty-five thousand in ten years.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

You would put every cent you could raise or borrow, into that property, wouldn't you, and if you could raise enough to start with, you would make your everlasting fortune, wouldn't you?

IF YOU HAD KNOWN in 1890 that Winnipeg would have 150,000 people in 1910—

IF YOU HAD KNOWN in 1900, or even 1905, that Calgary would have 40,000 people in 1910 –

IF YOU HAD KNOWN in the **SAME** years that Edmonton would have 30,000 in 1910—

IF YOU HAD KNOWN in 1905 that Regina would have 20,000 people in 1910—

IF YOU HAD KNOWN in 1905 that Moose Jaw would have 17,000 people in 1910

IF YOU HAD KNOWN in 1900 that Vancouver would have 110,000 people in 1910 .

IF YOU HAD KNOWN in the same year that Seattle would have 235,000 people in 1910—

You would today be among the wealthy men of the continent Some of you thought you knew and had the nerve to back your thoughts. You are living in fine houses today, driving automobiles, traveling to Florida, California and Europe, and playing a big part in the life of your home community

Whether you knew, thought you knew, or didn't know five and ten years ago—

Today there comes another chance. Listen!

WE KNOW where corresponding changes are going to take place within the next decade. We know that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is establishing a new Pacific Coast terminal at Coquitlam in the Vancouver metropolitan district. We know that the company has already spent a large sum for the land for the terminal site. We know that it is beginning to spend large amounts to improve those terminals with the miles of tracks and roundhouses. We know that these terminals are so far from Vancouver proper—17 miles—that employees must reside near their work. We know that means the basis of a town of 12,000 to 25,000 people, with infinite possibilities of growth beyond.

We know that we have the bulk of the land—1,500 acres—on which the town must build.

We know that we cannot carry all this land and let the town grow and make money ourselves. Lots must be sold You can buy these lots without risk We **took the risk** when we bought. What was **possible then is assured** now.

MOREOVER, we are not trying to discount the future. In other words we are making lot prices so low that you can share with us a large part of the profit that will result from our KNOWLEDGE

Now you know, in respect to the new Industrial Terminus what would have meant fortunes to you had you known it about other towns. There may never again be such a definite opportunity to be IN THE KNOW in time. The thing, therefore for you to do, is to use your Knowledge—Knowledge is Money and Power only when it is used

The coupon below will bring you detailed information that will put you still more IN THE KNOW and help you to utilize your knowledge to make a safe and extremely profitable investment. Use it now.

Coquitlam Terminal Company

Leigh Spencer Building

VANCOUVER, B. C.

COQUITLAM TERMINAL CO., LTD.
Leigh-Spencer Bldg., Vancouver.

Please send me map, lot plan folder, and particulars of the Industrial Centre of Coquitlam.

Name .....

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Leasehold Property

32. If the property sold in any proceedings under this Act shall be a leasehold interest, the purchaser of any such sale shall be deemed to be the assignee of such lease. 1891, c. 23, s. 21.

In certain cases owner or contractor to pay costs

33. When it shall appear to the Judge in any proceedings to enforce a lien or liens under this Act, that such proceedings have arisen from the failure of any owner or contractor, or both of them, to fulfil the terms of the contract or engagement for the work in respect of which the liens are sought to be enforced, or to comply with the provisions of this Act, the Judge may order the said owner or contractor, or both of them, to pay all the costs of such proceedings, in addition to the amount of the contract or sub-contract, or wages due by him or them to any contractor, sub-contractor, or labourer, and may order a final judgment against such contractor or owner, or both of them, for such costs, with execution as provided in section 31 of this Act. 1891, c. 23, s. 20.

Judgment for amount of claim

34. Upon the hearing of any claim for a lien, the Court or Judge may, so far as the parties before him, or any of them, are debtor and creditor, give judgment against the former in favour of the latter for any indebtedness or liability arising out of the claim, in the same manner as if such indebtedness or liability had been sued upon in the County Court in the ordinary way, without reference to this Act.

And judgment may be given for the sum actually due, notwithstanding such sum may exceed the ordinary jurisdiction of the County Court.

No appeal where action for less than $250.

35. In any action for a lien where the amount claimed to be owing is less than two hundred and fifty dollars, the judgment shall be final, binding, and without appeal: but in any other action for a lien, an appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of the Judge in like manner as in ordinary cases. 1891, c. 23, s. 16; 1900, c. 20, s. 24.

Distribution of moneys realized under Act

36. All moneys realized by proceedings under this Act shall be applied and distributed in the following order:—

(1) The costs of all the lien-holders of and incidental to the proceedings, and of registering and proving the liens:

(2) Six weeks' wages (if so much be owing) of all labourers employed by the owner, contractor, and sub-contractor:

(3) The several amounts owing for services rendered, work done (in excess of six weeks' wages), and material placed or furnished, in respect of the works or improvements:

(4) The amounts owing the sub-contractor and other persons employed by the owner and contractor:

(5) The amount owing the contractor.

Each class of lien-holders shall rank pari passu for their several amounts, and the portions of said moneys available for distribution shall be distributed among the lien-holders pro rata according to their several classes and rights.

Any balance of said moneys remaining after all the above amounts have been distributed shall be payable to the owner or other person legally entitled thereto. 1900, c. 20, s. 17 (amended).

Mechanics' lien on chattels.

37. Every mechanic or other person who has bestowed money or skill and materials upon any chattel in the alteration and improvement of it sproperties, or increasing its value, so as thereby to become entitled to a lien upon such chattel or thing for the amount or value of the money, skill, or materials bestowed, shall while such lien exists, but not afterwards, in case the amount to which he is entitled remains unpaid for three months after the same ought o have been paid, have power to sell the chattel in respect of which the lien exists, on giving two weeks' notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in the city, town, or county in which the work was done, or in case there is no newspaper published in such city, town, or county, then in a newspaper published nearest thereto, stating the name of the person indebted, the amount of his indebtedness, a description of the chattel to be sold, the time and place of sale; and after such sale, such mechanic or other person shall apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the amount due to him, and the costs of advertising and sale, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) to the person entitled thereto, on application being made to him therefor, and a notice in writing of the result of the sale shall be left at or posted to the address of the owner at his last known place of abode or business. 1891, c. 23, s. 23.

Certain proceedings not to be deemed satisfaction or waiver of lien.

38. The taking of any security, or the acceptance or discounting of any promissory note, or cheque (which, on presentation, is dishonoured) for the claim, or the taking of any other acknowledgment of the claim, or the taking of any proceedings for the recovery of the claim, or the recovery of any personal judgment for the claim, shall not merge, waive, pay, satisfy, prejudice, or destroy any lien created by this Act, unless the lien-holder agrees in writing that it shall have that effect: Provided, however, that a person who has extended the time for payment of any claim for which he has a lien under this Act, to obtain the benefit of this section shall institute proceedings to enforce such lien within the time limited by this Act, but no further proceedings shall be taken in the action until the expiration of such extension of time: Provided, further, that notwithstanding such extension of time, such person may, where proceedings are instituted by any other person to enforce a lien against the same property, prove and obtain payment of his claim in such suit or action as if no such extension had been given. 1900, c. 20, s. 25.

County Court Registrar to transmit copies of lien records to Land Registry Office.

39. Every County Court Registrar in whose office any affidavit or document shall be filed under the provisions of this Act, shall forthwith, after such filing, transmit to the Land Registry Office of the Land Registry District within the limits of which the lands, mine, or premises affected by such affidavit or document are situate, a true copy, certified under his hand, of such affidavit or document, and the copy so certified shall be filed in such Land Registry Office in the manner prescribed by this Act for the filing of original documents therein under this Act. R. S. 1897, c. 132, s. 29; 1900, c. 20, s. 20.

Judges of County Court to make rules of Court.

40. The Judges of the County Courts, or any two of them, may make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for expediting and facilitating the business before such Courts under this Act, and for the

VICTORIA SHINGLE MILLS.

The science of manufacture has grown with the world's growth and kept pace with the mighty march of civilization and the history of a community which is written without consideration of those interests connected with the manufacturing industry would be uninteresting and incomplete. Therefore we mention the name of the Victoria Shingle Mills, a new industry which has gained an enviable reputation among the citizens of Victoria because of the excellence of its output and the dependable manner in which its affairs are conducted. Established August 1, 1911, this infant industry has had a career of more than ordinary success. It made its inception with a daily capacity of 50,000 shingles, and so rapidly has the demand for its product increased that the plant has been recently enlarged to the 100,000 mark, and these are disposed of in Victoria and vicinity. The members of the firm are entitled to commendation for the part they have played in the making of this new, but important enterprise, and the citizens of Victoria should let pass no opportunity to patronize and further its continued success.

PACIFIC COAST COAL MINES, LIMITED.

The coal trade of this country has developed to enormous proportions within the past decade, and at the present time constitutes a leading department of the commercial and industrial activity now so much in evidence in Western Canada. This great industry combines millions of capital and gives employment to thousands of people, and is one of the greatest factors in the wealth and prosperity of the country. The coal deposits of Vancouver Island are remarkable both from the point of quantity and quality; the supply being practically inexhaustible, while the quality is superior to the coals of most other sections of the west. Especially is this true of the properties operated by the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, at South Wellington. This is one of the oldest companies operating on the Island, and one of the largest and most substantial. From its mines the company ships high grade bituminous coal for bunkering, industrial and domestic purposes into all sections of the country. They employ an army of men at the mines, who are treated with consideration and hold the management in high esteem. The head offices are located in Victoria.

THOMAS PLIMLEY.

With the coming of the automobile as a vehicle of pleasure and finally of business, as its practicability has proven, there came the necessity of garages for the care and keeping of these vehicles and from which the general public could be supplied. Thomas Plimley is no doubt one of the most extensive dealers in automobiles in the city, and his garage at 727 Johnson street is one of the largest and most modern. Mr. Plimley is the local representative for several of the best known manufacturers, among them being the Daimler Co., of England, builders of the Daimler Silent Knight, the Russell Motor Company of Toronto, who market the well known Russell automobile, in both the Silent Knight and the ordinary value models The Wileys Overland Company of Toledo, the R. C. Hupp Motor Company of Detroit, the Gramm Motor Co. of Walkerville, Canada, producers of the Gramm Motor trucks in various sizes and the Metz Motor Co. of Waltham, Mass., manufacturers of the celebrated little Metz Runabout. Mr. Plimley has his garage equipped with every known convenience, including a power pump for pumping tires, automatic gasoline measurers and storage tanks, a powerful elevator for raising cars to the upper floors, lathes, drills, brazers, etc. He also conducts an extensive business at 750 Yates street, where he carries in stock the best makes of bicycles and typewriters, and automobile and cycle sundries.

THE CANADA MOSAIC TILE COMPANY, LTD.

Established less than one year ago the Canada Mosaic Tile Company has already taken its place among the progressive and substantial industries of the island, and bids fair to one day eclipse all other concerns in this section in the matter of yearly business ansactions and the territory embraced in its operations. The company was organized by Mr. Geo. Ager and Mr. R. W. Marsh, its purpose at present being to manufacture Argilla flooring tiles, though the company will eventually include the manufacture of all the by-product of concrete. Argilla tile is new to this country, though it has long been recognized for its superiority over other tiles in Germany and other foreign countries. And since the formation of the company in Victoria it has been clearly demonstrated that it is the most acceptable and durable tile on the market. The result has been a steady increase in the demand for Argilla tile, the orders received coming from all parts of the province. Locally the company has enjoyed a most enviable success. The new Central building will be finished in Argilla tile, as will the new wing of the Parliament building and the new Union Bank building. The company has secured the rights to manufacture this tile in both Canada and the United States. Branch factories will be put into operation throughout the Dominion and the States as well, and it will be worthy of note and a matter of pride to our citizens to watch a Victoria enterprise wend its way eastward and compete successfully with the enterprise of eastern birth. The company was incorporated in November, 1911, having for its board of directors, Beaumont Boggs, president; Geo. A. Fraser, Dr A. E. McMickling, R. W. Marsh and Geo. Ager, gentlemen too well known to need words of introduction. Mr. Marsh, who will act as superintendent of the factory has had over eight years experience in the manufacture of Argilla tile, having studied the different processes employed in the manufacture of tile in Europe. He introduced the business in China, where it has developed into large proportions. The Victoria Company has a factory site on the E. & N. tracks, and plans are now being prepared for a large plant, which when completed and equipped, will have a daily capacity of 1,000 feet of tile. In order to make these improvements a small amount of stock has been placed on the market for public subscription. Every indication points to it being an excellent investment, and we commend it as such to our readers The address of the company is 1318 Wharf street, P. O. Box 1171.

STEWART WILLIAMS.

During his business career in Victoria Mr. Williams has played an important part in the development of the city and vicinity. For as a progressive wide-a-wake citizen he has been closely associated with all movements advanced in the interest of Vancouver Island, and incidentally he has built up an extensive business as an auctioneer, appraiser, real estate and commission broker He has only been established for a little over six years, but in that brief time he has acquired an enviable reputation as a man of wide knowledge and mature judgment in all matters pertaining to the business of auctioneer, appraiser and valuator. His office and salesroom are located at 637 Fort street, and here Mr. Williams can be found always ready for regular business or to answer an emergency call. His charge for services rendered are moderate and the returns are always above the average, two facts which have been largely instrumental in gaining and retaining the confidence reposed in him by his patrons and friends.

advancement of the interests of suitors therein. 1891, c. 23, s. 29.

Limit of fees in money or stamps.

Costs.

41. No fees in stamps or money shall be payable to any Judge or other officer in any action brought to realize a lien under this Act, nor on any filing, order, record, or judgment, or other proceedings in such action, excepting that every person, other than a wage-earner, shall, on filing his statement of claim where he is a plaintiff, or on filing his claim where he is not a plaintiff, pay in stamps one dollar in every one hundred dollars, or fraction of one hundred dollars, of the amount of his claim up to one thousand dollars. 1903-04, c. 35, s. 2.

Limit of costs to plaintiff.

42. The costs of the action under this Act awarded by the Judge or officer trying the action, to the plaintiffs and successful lien-holders, exclusive of the costs of any appeal, shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the judgment, besides actual disbursements, and shall be in addition to the amount of the judgment, and shall be apportioned and borne in such proportion as the Judge or other officer who tries the action may direct. 1903-04, c. 35, s. 2.

Limit of costs to be awarded against plaintiff.

43. Where the costs are awarded against the plaintiff or other persons claiming the lien, such costs shall not exceed an amount in the aggregate equal to twenty-five per cent of the claim of the plaintiff and other claimants, besides actual disbursements, and shall be apportioned and borne as the Judge or said other officer may direct. 1903-04, c. 35, s. 2.

Costs where least expensive course not taken.

44. In case the least expensive course is not taken by a plaintiff under this Act, the costs allowed to the solicitor shall in no case exceed what would have been incurred if the least expensive course had been taken. 1903-04, c. 35, s. 2.

Costs of vacating lien.

45. Where the lien is discharged or vacated under section 27 of this Act, or where in an action judgment is given in favour of or against a claim for a lien, in addition to the costs of an action, the Judge or other officer may allow a reasonable sum for costs of drawing and registering the lien, or for vacating the registration of the lien. 1903-04, c. 35, s. 2.

Costs not otherwise provided for.

46. The costs of and incidental to all applications and orders made under this Act and not otherwise provided for shall be in the discretion of the Judge or officer to whom the application or by whom the order is made. 1903-04, c. 35, s. 2.

Repeal.

47. The "Mechanics' Lien Act," being chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, the "Mechanics' Lien Act Amendment Act, 1900," being chapter 20 of the Statutes of 1900; the "Mechanics' Lien Act Amendment Act, 1903-04," being chapter 35 of the Statutes of 1903-04; and the "Mechanics' Lien Act Amendment Act, 1907," being chapter 27 of the Statutes of 1907, are hereby repealed, saving any and all liens, rights, and privileges acquired thereunder, and the enforcement thereof.

SHOP REGULATION ACT

CHAPTER 34.

(*Consolidated for convenience only, 4th August,* 1910.)

An act respecting the Closing of Shops, and the Employment of Children and Young Persons therein

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

Short Title.

1. This act may be cited as the "Shops Regulation Act, 1900."

Interpretation.

2. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions in the fifteen next following sections, and in any by-law passed under the provisions of the fifteen next following sections, shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say:—

"Shop."

(a.) The expression "shop" means any building or portion of a building, booth, stall, or place where goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail, but not where the only trade or business carried on is that of a tobacconist, newsagent, hotel, inn tavern, victualling-house, or refreshment-house in use, nor any premises wherein, under license, spirituous or fermented liquors are sold by retail for consumption on the premises, nor auction-rooms, pawnbrokers' shops, nor shops in which second-hand goods or wares are bought, sold or offered for sale:

"Closed"

(b.) The expression "closed" means not open for the serving of any customer.

(c.) The expression "municipality" means the city, town township, or district municipality, the Municipal Council whereof, either upon application made in that behalf or otherwise, passes any by-law under the provisions of this Act.

By-laws Fixing Hours for Closing Shops.

3. Any Municipal Council may, by by-law, require that during the whole or any part or parts of the year all or any class or classes of shops within the municipality shall be closed and remain closed on each and any day of the week at and continuously after or for the time and hour fixed or appointed in that behalf by the by-law, as follows:—

(1.) On any statutory legal holiday for the whole or any part of such day:

(2.) On any half-holiday made such by a municipal by-law, in any day of the week, the hour for closing shall not be earlier than 12 o'clock noon of such day:

(3.) On any other day of the week, provided the hour fixed or appointed by such a by-law in such case for the closing shall not be earlier than six of the clock in the afternoon of any such day: Provided that in municipalities in the Electoral Districts of Fernie and Cranbrook the hour fixed or appointed by such by-law shall not be earlier than five of the clock in the afternoon of any such day: 1900, c. 34, s. 3; 1902, c. 59, s. 2; 1907, c. 35, s. 2.

Half-holidays.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, it shall be lawful for any municipality to enact a by-law providing for one or more half-holidays in any week. 1907, c. 35, s. 3.

Council to pass by-law on application of shops.

4. If any application be received by or presented to a Municipal Council, praying for the passing of a by-law re-

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FOUR PER CENT. IS ALLOWED on the minimum monthly balances and added to the account semi-annually.

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DEPOSITS MAY BE SENT BY MAIL, which is very convenient and safe method; the company having a large number of depositors remitting in this way All correspondence being promptly attended to has made this branch of the company's business a very important one

CALL OR WRITE stating you wish to open a deposit account; we will do the rest.

Branch Office, 1210 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA HARDWARE COMPANY.

This work contains the names of the leading business, financial and professional interests of Victoria, whose aim and desire is to advance the city and promote as much as possible the continued development and prosperity of the community. Their diversity is remarkable, and no less so the ambition they have for a Greater Victoria. Chronicled in the list of such concerns and occuping a prominent position may be mentioned the name of the Victoria Hardware Company, located at 633 Johnson street. This is one of the firms which needs no words of introduction to our readers. It long ago established a reputation for the merit of its stock, which embraces everything in hardware, cutlery, mechanics' tools, etc., and has enjoyed an extensive patronage from the union men of the city and the citizens in general almost since its incipiency. The management is deserving of praise for the excellent business success the firm has made, especially in view of the strong competition which exists in the hardware business in Victoria. Knowing this firm to be thoroughly reliable and trustworthy, we take pleasure in commending it to our readers.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A meritorious enterprise, which since its establishment in Victoria has contributed to the sum total of the city's prosperity is the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited This is one of the big industries of the Dominion, and its selection of Victoria as a distributing point reflects to the credit of the city as an industrial center. The head office of the company is located in Montreal. Branches are established in the principal cities of the Dominion, and large manufacturing plants are in operation in Toronto, Dundas, Sherbrooke and Farnham, Quebec. The product of these plants include the Famous Fairbanks Standard Scales, gasoline engines, pumping machinery and electrical machinery of all kinds. In addition to the manufactured product the company carries a large and varied stock of sawmill and wood-working machinery, iron working machinery, etc. They are also the sole district agents for the Dominion Safe & Lock Company, who have recently erected a large factory in Canada for the manufacture of the famous Herring-Hall-Marvin Company's burglar proof safes and vault equipment. The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company has made rapid strides along the roadway of success since its inception, and is today deserving of a place in any history which might be written with reference to the industrial expansion of the Dominion. The Victoria branch of the company is located at 510 Johnson street. Mr. H. K. Anstie is the gentleman in charge of its affairs and it may be said in fairness to him that much of the success the company has enjoyed in this section is attributable to his ability and integrity.

KNOTT BROS. & BROWN.

Numbered among the progressive and dependable realty dealers operating in Victoria there are none more alive to the interests of the city than the firm of Knott Bros. & Brown. They have always been boosters for such projects as have been advanced since their inception in behalf of the community, and many of the large real estate transfers of recent months have been consumated under their direction. The firm has an authorized capital of $50,000. Its officers are H. J. Knott, president; H. S. Knott, vice-president, and E A. Brown, secretary and treasurer; all gentlemen of genial and obliging personality and sound business ability. Their location is the corner of Yates and Blanchard streets.

quiring the closing of any class or classes of shops situate within the municipality, and the Council be satisfied that such application is signed by not less than three-fourths in number of the occupiers of shops within the municipality and belonging to the class of each of the classes to which such application relates, the Council shall, within one month after the receipt or presentation of such application, pass a by-law giving effect to the said application and requiring all shops within the municipality, belonging to the class or classes specified in the application, to be closed during the period of the year and at the times and hours mentioned in that behalf in the application

Computing number.

5. The Council in estimating such number of occupiers of shops belonging to the class to which such application relates, shall take into consideration such shops only as are within the meaning of subsection (a) of the second section of this Act.

Regulations as to form and proofs of applications

6. A Municipal Council may, by by-law, make regulations as to the form of any application to be made under the preceding sections, and as to the evidence to be produced respecting the proportion of persons signing such application, and as to the classification of shops for the purposes of the preceding sections, and it shall not be compulsory upon a Council to pass a by-law under said preceding sections unless and until, with respect to the application made therefor, all such regulations have been duly observed

Presentation of application.

7. If the application mentioned in the next preceding three sections be delivered to the Clerk of a Council it shall be deemed to have been presented to and received by the Council within the meaning of said preceding sections.

Commencement and publication of by-laws.

8. Every such by-law shall take effect at a date named therein, being not less than one nor more than two weeks after the passing thereof, and shall, before that date, be published in such manner as to the Council passing a by-law may appear best fitted to insure the publicity thereof.

By-laws to be repealed only as provided in s. vj.

9 A Municipal Council shall not have the power to repeal a by-law passed pursuant to the fourth section of this Act, except as provided in the next following section.

When by-law may be repealed.

10. If at any time it is made to appear to the satisfaction of a Municipal Council that more than one-half in number of the occupiers of shops to which any by-law passed by the Council under the authority of the fourth section of this Act relates, or of any class of such shops, are opposed to the continuance of such by-law, the Council may repeal the said by-law, or may repeal the same in so far as it affects such class of shops as aforesaid; but any such repeal shall not affect the power of the Council to thereafter pass another by-law under any of the foregoing provisions of this Act.

Closing of shops in which several trades are carried on

11. A shop in which trades of two or more classes are carried on shall be closed for the purpose of all such trades at the hour at which it is by any such by-law required to be closed for the purpose of that one of such trades which is the principal trade carried on in the shop

Exceptions as to sales by druggists.

12. A pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, shall not, nor shall any occupier of or person employed in or about a shop, be liable to any fine, penalty, or punishment under any such by-law for supplying medicines, drugs, or medical appliances after the hour appointed by such by-law for the closing of shops, but nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to authorize any person whomsoever to keep open shop after said hour.

Supplying articles to lodgers.

13. Nothing in any such by-law contained shall render the occupier of any premises liable to any fine, penalty, or punishment for supplying any article to any person lodging in such premises, or for supplying any article to any person lodging in such premises, or for supplying any article required ofr immediate use by reason or because of any emergency arising from sickness, ailment, or death, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any person whomsoever to keep open shop after the hour appointed by such by-law for the closing of shops.

Agent or servant to be liable to penalty.

14. Where an offence for which the occupier of a shop is liable under any such by-law to any fine, penalty, or punishment has, in fact, been committed by some agent or servant of such occupier, such agent or servant shall be liable to the same fine, penalty, or punishment as if he were the occupier.

Power of occupier to exempt himself on conviction of actual offender.

15. When the occupier of a shop is charged with an offence against any such by-law he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge, and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the said occupier proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the provisions of the by-law, and that the said other person committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, or wilful neglect or default, the said occupier shall be exempt from any fine, penalty, ro punishment, but the said other person shall thereupon be summarily convicted of such offence and shall be liable to the same fine, penalty, or punishment therefor as if he were the occupier.

By-laws to be deemed to have been passed under "Municipal Clauses Act."

16. Subject to the provisions in the preceding sections of this Act Contained, and by-law passed by a Municipal Council under the authority of this Act shall, for all purposes whatsoever, be deemed and taken to have been passed under and by authority of the "Municipal Clauses Act" and as if the preceding sections of this Act had formed part of the "Municipal Clauses Act," and the preceding sections of this Act and the "Municipal Clauses Act" shall be read and construed together as if forming one Act. N. B.—See section 44

Saving clause.

17. Nothing in the preceding sections of this Act or in any by-law passed under authority thereof shall be deemed to render unlawful the continuance in a shop, after the hour appointed for the closing thereof, of any customers who were in the shop immediately before that hour, or the serving of such customers during their continuance therein.

Shops other than Bake-shops.

Further interpretation

18. In this and the subsequent sections of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

P. BURNS & CO., LIMITED.

Victoria's advancement in trade and commerce has been along sound and substantial lines. Its progress is marked by many improvements and enterprises of which its citizens are justly proud, and in the front rank of such may be found the name of P. Burns & Co., Limited. There is no firm in the city for which the public has a more firmly established confidence and none more deserving of the reputation it has attained for honorable business methods than this well known company, and the magnitude of its operations demonstrate clearly the ability of those in charge of its affairs and the excellent quality of its output. The community at large is vitally interested in its meat supply, and those markets where the sanitary conditions are absolutely perfect and the quality of meat is not to be excelled receive a bulk of the trade. With P. Burns & Company, Limited, sanitation and quality come first, price being a secondary consideration. The company is one of the largest in Western Canada. The head offices are located in Calgary, with the main office for this district in Vancouver. In Victoria the company operates five up-to-date markets, the location of which follows: Victoria headquarters and market, corner of Douglas & Johnson streets; Pacific Market, 902 Government street; Oak Bay Market, 1966 Oak Bay avenue; West End Market, 416 Skinner street, and Alberni Market on Cook street. Fifteen wagons are employed to make deliveries and from fifty to sixty people are on the Victoria payroll. Mr. M. J. Gillespie is the local manager of the company, and to his energy and ability much of the success of the company in this section is attributable. Numbered among the patrons of the company are many of the union men of the city, who are loud in their praise of the treatment accorded them.

VICTORIA BRICK & TILE COMPANY.

Victoria is in the midst of almost unrivaled prosperity. On every side one may see evidence of a growth that is unbelievable. New buildings of every description are in course of erection, and the building permits show many that will be erected during the present year. Essential to this remarkable building activity are those concerns manufacturing building supplies of various description. Particularly does this include the brick manufacturers of the city, as in the building of business blocks, office buildings, etc., brick is a material that is used more often than any other. Fortunately there are a number of dependable brick manufacturing concerns in Victoria, and in the Victoria Brick & Tile Company we have a concern whose product is acknowledged one of the best in the province. The firm has an up-to-date plant and as the demand requires enlargements are made and new equipment is installed. The company is always to be depended upon to fill all orders promptly. The management is progressive and ever willing to lend a helping hand to any worthy project advanced in the interest of the city.

E. B. MARVIN & COMPANY.

In passing comment upon the more important business concerns of Victoria, whose attitude towards labor has always been fair and reasonable, and whose policy has ever been to promote to the best of their ability the general advancement and prosperity of Victoria, it is essential that we devote a few lines to the firm whose name heads this sketch. With a business career of half a century to commend it to the public as a firm of undeniable business integrity, E. B. Marvin & Company stands today in the front rank of our most progressive enterprises, and one which reflects with great credit upon those who are in charge of its affairs. The company are ship chandlers, importers, commission and marine agents, and in these lines they do an extensive business which embrace a vast territory and gives employment to a considerable force of men, whom we are pleased to say receive good wages and are treated with the greatest consideration. A fact which bespeaks the friendship so often manifested by the firm towards the cause of the working man. The location of the company is 1202 Wharf Street.

THE HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

This enterprise was established over 20 years ago, and from its incipiency has enjoyed wonderful success and bears today an untarnished reputation for reliability, quality goods and honest prices. The firm deals at both wholesale and retail in electrical fixtures and supplies of all kinds, supplying through the wholesale department a large portion of the electrical trade of British Columbia and the Northwest provinces. They are also electrical contractors, and in this respect have installed some of the largest electrical plants in Western Canada, including many of the modern office buildings erected in Vancouver and Victoria in recent years. The company also manufactures motor boats, and for this purpose have equipped a plant with modern machinery and the latest appliances known to this industry. The office and show rooms of the firm are located at 911 Government street.

R. V. WINCH & COMPANY.

There is not a city in the Dominion of Canada, size considered, that can produce a directory of industries, financial institutions and live business concerns as large as that representative of the diversified concerns in Victoria. Certainly no city, regardless of its population, can lay claim to more progressive and dependable enterprises than those operating in the Queen City, or ones more interested in the development and prosperity of the community. Numbered among the concerns operating here, whose career stands out as a splendid example of what may be accomplished by honest business methods and dependable goods, is the firm of R. V. Winch & Company. This firm is one of the "Live Wires" of the city's business activity. They deal extensively in real estate and insurance, operating upon a large scale in this department. They also do an extensive business in building material of various kinds, wire rope, etc., and in all their transactions they have the interest of their clients and patrons at heart. The Victoria location of the company is 521 Fort street. We refer our readers to their display advertisement, which appears in another section of this book.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Banks are the outgrowth of civilization and they play an important part in the development of the community in which they exist. They carry us over the "Bridge of Sighs" in times of financial distress and assist us on to success in days of prosperity. Victoria has several exceptionally strong banking institutions operating within her gates, and of these the Royal Bank of Canada holds a position of prominence. This bank with its head office in Montreal, was incorporated in 1869. Its authorized capital is $10,000,000, and its paid up capital is $6,200,000. The reserve fund is $7,000,000 and the deposits reach the enormous sum of $85,695,730.71. Branches are maintained in the principal cities of Canada, the Victoria house being located at 1101 Government street. Mr. J. A. Taylor is the local manager. To the wage-earner the bank is an institution of especial interest, as it opens a way to save money and eventually secure a sum sufficient to insure independence and to our readers we commend the Royal Bank of Canada.

(a.) The expression "shop" means any retail or wholesale shop, store, booth, stall, or warehouse in which assistants are employed for hire:

(b.) The expression "young person" means any boy or girl under the age of sixteen years:

(c.) The expression "employer" means any person who in his own behalf, or as the manager, superintendent, overseer, or agent for any person, firm, company, or corporation, has charge of any shop and employs persons therein:

(d.) The expression "week" means the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night:

(e.) The expression "parent" means a parent or guardian of, or a person having the legal custody of or the control over or having direct benefit from the wages of, a child or young person.

Hours of Labour of Young Persons in Shops

Employment of young persons.

19. A young person shall not be employed in or about a shop for a longer period than sixty-six and one-half hours, including meal times, in any one week; nor shall a young person be so employed during any Saturday for more than thirteen hours, including meal times, nor during any other day for more than eleven hours, including meal times, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labor per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on some other day of the week; and there shall be allowed as meal times to every young person so employed not less than one hour for the noonday meal on each day, and to every young person so employed on any day to any hour later than seven of the clock in the afternoon, not less than forty-five minutes for another or evening meal, between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon.

Penalty imposed on employer.

20. Where any young person is employed in or about a shop contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, the employer shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than twenty dollars for each person so employed, with costs of the prosecution, and, in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

Penalty imposed on parent.

21. The parent of any young person employed in a shop in contravention of the two last preceding sections shall, unless such employment be without the consent, connivance, or wilful default of such parent, be guilty of an offence in contravention of this Act, and shall for each offence, on summary conviction thereof, incur and pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars and not less than twenty dollars, and costs of prosecution, and, in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

Suitable seats to be kept for female employees.

22. The occupier of any shop in which are employed females shall at all times provide and keep therein a sufficient and suitable seat or chair for the use of every such female, and shall permit her to use such seat or chair when not necessarily engaged in the work or duty for which she is employed in such shop; and any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than twenty dollars, with costs of prosecution, and, in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

Notice of hours of employment to be exhibited in shop.

23. In every shop in which any young person is employed there shall be kept exhibited by the employer in a conspicuous place a notice referring to the provisions of this Act, and stating the number of hours in the week during which a young person may lawfully be employed therein; and such notice shall be according to the form in Schedule A to this Act.

Power of employer to exempt himself on conviction of actual Offender.

24. When the employer of a young person, as hereinbefore defined, is charged with an offence against any of the provisions of the five last preceding sections, he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the said employer proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the provisions of the five last preceding sections, and that the said other person has committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, the employer shall be exempt from any fine, penalty, or punishment, but the said other person shall be liable to the same fine, penalty, or punishment therefor as if he were the employer.

When preceding sections not to apply.

25. Nothing in the last six preceding sections shall apply to a shop where the only persons employed therein are at home—that is to say, are members of the same family dwelling there—or to members of the employer's family dwelling in a house to which the shop is attached.

Water-closets and urinals.

26.—Every shop shall have in connection therewith, or within convenient distance, and with convenient access thereto, a sufficient number and description of privies, earth, or water-closets and urinals for the employees of such shops; such closets and urinals shall at all times be kept clean and well ventilated, and separate sets thereof shall be provided for the use of male and female employees, and shall have respectively separate approaches. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall render the offender liable for each offence, on summary conviction thereof, to a fine of not more than forty dollars and not less than ten dollars, and costs of prosecution. 1908, c. 44, s. 2.

Proof of age of young person.

27. When a young person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the young person is not of that age

Restriction as to cumulative penalties.

28. A person shall not be liable, in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day, to any larger fine, penalty, or punishment than the highest fine, penalty, or punishment fixed by the nine last preceding sections for the offence, except—

(a.) Where the repetition of the offence occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offence; or

(b.) Where the offence is one of employing two or more young persons contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Limitation of time and general provisions as to summary pro-

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LIMITED

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:

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Importer of and Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods

A large stock of Blankets and Men's Furnishings constantly in stock. Your patronage solicited.

Phone 225

527 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Proceedings

29. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offences and fines under the ten last preceding sections:

(a.) The information shall be laid within one month after the commission of the offence

(b.) The description of an offence in the words of this Act, or in similar words, shall be sufficient in law:

(c.) Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse, or qualification, whether it do or do not accompany the description of the offence in this Act, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information; and if so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matters so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant:

(d.) It shall be sufficient to allege that a shop is a shop within the meaning of the eighteenth section of this Act, without more:

(e.) It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible employer or the title of the firm by which the employer employing eprsons in the shops is usually known:

(f.) A conviction or order made in any matter arising under the ten last preceding sections either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form.

Prosecution.

30. All prosecutions under the eleven last preceding sections may be brought and heard before any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace or a Police Magistrate

Bake-shops.

Interpretation

31. In the next seven sections of this Act the following words shall have the meaning hereinafter expressed unless a contrary intention appears:—

"Bake-shop."

(1.) "Bake-shop" shall mean any building, premises, workshop, structure-room, or place wherein is carried on the manufacture or sale of confectionery, or of bread, biscuits, cakes, or any other food product made from flour, or from meal, or from both, in whole or in part, and the said bake-shop shall include also any room or rooms used for storing the confectionery, bread, cakes, biscuits, and other food products:

"Inspector."

(2.) "Inspector" shall mean any Inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act:

"Employer."

(3.) "Employer" shall mean any person who, in his own behalf, or as the manager, superintendent, overseer, or agent for any person, firm, company or corporation, has charge of any bake-shop, or employs any person or persons therein:

"Week."

(4.) "Week" shall mean the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night. 1901, c. 49, s. 2.

Bake-shops to be constructed and kept in a sanitary manner.

32. All bake-shops to which this Act applies shall be constructed as to lighting, heating, ventilating, and draining in such a manner as not to be detrimental or injurious to the health of any person working therein, and shall also be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, so as to secure the production and preservation of all the food products therein in a good and wholesome condition. 1901, c. 49, s. 3.

Conveniences for employees

33. Every bake-shop shall be provided with a proper wash-room, closet, and other conveniences necessary for the health and comfort of the persons employed therein; the wash-room, closets, and other conveniences to be separate from the bake-shop, and such wash-room, closets, and other conveniences shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition. 1901, c. 49, s. 4

Sleeping-places not to be in bake-shop.

34. The sleeping-place or places of the employees of every bake-shop shall be entirely separate from the bake-shop, and no person shall be allowed to sleep in such bake-shop. 1901, c. 49, s. 5.

Fire escapes.

35. Every bake-shop shall be provided with proper means and facilities of escape in case of fire, such means and facilities of escape to be to the satisfaction of the Inspector. 1901 c. 49, s. 6

Hours of Labor

36. No employer shall require, permit, or suffer any employee in any bake-shop to work on Sunday, nor more than twelve hours on any one day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, except by permission of the Inspector, given in writing to the employer; and a copy of such permission shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bake-shop. 1901, c. 49, s. 7.

Persons affected with certain diseases not to work in bake-shop.

37. No employer shall knowingly require, permit, or suffer any person to work in his bake-shop who is affected with consumption of the lungs, or with scrofula, or with any venereal disease, or with any communicable skin disease; and every employer is hereby required to maintain himself and his employees in a clean and healthy condition while engaged in the manufacture, handling, or sale of such food products. 1901, c. 49, s. 8.

Persons under VII *not to be employed during certain hours.*

38. No person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed in any bake-shop between the hours of nine of the clock at night and five of the clock in the morning. 1901, c. 49, s. 9.

Persons under VII *not to be employed.*

39. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any bake-shop. 1901, c. 49, s. 10.

Underground bake-shops prohibited.

40. It shall not be lawful to let or suffer to be occupied as a bake-shop, or to occupy as a bake-shop, any room or place situate in a cellar or underground which was not to let or occupied before the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one. 1901, c. 49, s. 11.

Posting up provisions of this Act.

41. There shall be posted up in convenient places in every bake-shop, and be constantly kept so posted up, the provisions of this Act with respect to bake-shops, to enable persons employed in bake-shops to become acquainted with their rightsfi, liabilities, and duties under this Act. 1901, c. 49, s. 12.

Penalties.

42. Any employer who violates any of the provisions contained in sections 32 to 38, inclusive, of this Act, or who refuses the Inspector admittance to his bake-shop, or who neglects or refuses to comply with any lawful requirements

JOHN WILSON,
Architect.

The architectural beauty of Victoria never fails to call forth words of admiration from the visiting stranger. And well it might, for it is indeed a city of beautiful homes, handsome churches and public buildings and modern office buildings and business blocks. The enviable distinction which Victoria has earned of being the most beautiful city on the North American Continent is due largely to this architectural effect, and this is in turn due to the efficiency and dependability of the architects operating within her gates of whom Mr. John Wilson occupies a position of prominence. Mr. Wilson has only been in Victoria for the past four years, but in that short time he has demonstrated his ability as an architect of high ability, while at the same time he has gained an enviable reputation as a gentleman of untarnished integrity. He is nothing if not progressive, is a liberal friend to any movement advanced in the interest of the city, and is just in his dealings with all questions pertaining to labor. Knowing the gentleman, we take especial pleasure in commending him to any one desiring to employ the services of an architect of the modern school. He is located at 221 Pemberton Building.

HAYWARD & DODS.

Every branch of industry has its expert representative in this prosperous and progressive city and those which have to do with providing for the health and comfort of its inhabitants are especially important. The task of providing for the plumbing and heating of all kinds of buildings is entrusted only to those who are thoroughly competent to handle the work, and in this respect Hayward & Dods have a well established reputation that place them in the front rank of those engaged in this vitally necessary line of business. Their thorough competence is fully proven by the entire satisfaction their work gives and they have successfully filled some of the largest plumbing and heating contracts ever entered into in the building history of British Columbia. Hayward & Dods made their inception in the plumbing and heating business three years ago, and the advancement to their present position of leadership bespeaks the exceptional ability of the management. They are located at 927 Fort street, and in their establishment they carry a complete line of plumbing and heating fixtures comprising one of the largest stocks in the city. Their work is mostly confined to large contracts, and to facilitate their work in this direction they have a modern plant equipped with the latest and most-up-to-date machinery. Estimates are cheerfully furnished upon application, and satisfactory service is guaranteed.

J. C. & C. A. FIELDS—TIMBER.
Merchants Bank Building.

In the movement which has been recently started among our working people to give their combined support to those concerns and individuals whose relations with both labor and the public are fair and just, we desire to direct special attention to the one whose name heads this sketch. After a careful investigation we find that this concern has not only conducted its business affairs upon an honorable and dependable basis, but has upon many occassions manifested a most friendly interest in the cause of conservative labor, and is therefore entitled to the hearty co-operation and patronage of all who have the welfare of the movement at heart.

Owing to their broad-minded and progressive business policy they have acquired the confidence of our people and the public in general, with the result that they enjoy a large and substantial patronage and are exceedingly popular in this section. The management is too well known, both in business and social circles to need words of introduction to our readers.

Reciprocity is one of the cardinal principles of organized labor, and our members have made no mistakes in giving their unrestricted endorsement to this deserving enterprise, and so long as its affairs are conducted in the present commendable manner we wish for it an era of ever increasing success and popularity.

E. S. STILES.

Mr. Stiles is located at 1100 Fort street, where he has succeeded in attracting an extensive patronage, attributable to his complete stocks, reasonable prices and courteous treatment of all patrons. Mr. Stiles is recognized as an authority on antique furnishings of every description, and in this line of business in Europe and Canada he has collected an extensive and varied assortment of antiques including furniture, china, brass work and old prints. These form a part of his stock, and one piece especially interesting is a Welch dresser which dates back to the year 1600. There are many other pieces which attract the attention of those possessing knowledge of or interested in antiques. He also carries some very handsome reproductions of Sheraton's work in mahogany satin wood inlay. Another feature of the business as carried on by Mr. Stiles is the reproduction of furniture representing that manufactured at any given period. In this work he is eminently successful. He also does upholstering, packing, removing leatherwork, auctioneering valuating, etc., and recently he purchased and placed in operation one of the most powerful vacuum cleaners in the city. With this machine he is enabled to give prompt and satisfactory service in all kinds of sanitary cleaning, at the least possible financial expense to his patrons, not to mention the wear and tear upon the articles renovated. Personally Mr. Stiles is an affable gentleman of keen and sound business sense. He has been a resident of Victoria for five years past, and during that time he has been intimately connected with all projects advanced in the interest of the city.

J. N. HARVEY, LTD.

One of Victoria's most progressive and reliable Men's Clothing, Hats and Furnishings Stores is the firm of J. N. Harvey, Ltd., 614 Yates street. This firm took over the well known and long established business of B. Williams & Co. J. N. Harvey is the president of the new concern, while Mr. W. T. Williams, the previous owner, is still connected with the concern as resident director. R. B. Price is manager.

This concern is run on strictly modern business lines, adhering firmly to their first determination to sell for cash and cash only. Selling for cash not only saves the heavy expense of an office staff, but also makes it possible to buy for cash. This, together with the fact that they have another large store in Vancouver, gives them the largest purchasing power in their line on the Pacific Coast.

This large cash purchasing power enables them to buy cheaper and in consequence to sell cheaper than the credit store. The class of merchandise carried by this firm runs from the most moderate prices for reliable goods, up to the highest class men's wear sold on the Pacific Coast.

Competent help is employed and every customer is sure of receiving the utmost courtesy and the firm's personal guarantee for reliability of goods goes with each purchase of Clothing, Hats, or Furnishings.

of the Inspector in connection with the enforcement of this Act respecting bake-shops, shall, for the first offence, on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty dollars besides costs, and not more than fifty dollars besides costs; and for the second offence, on conviction thereof, such person shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than fifty dollars besides costs, and not more than one hundred dollars besides costs, and in default of payment thereof he shall be imprisoned in the Provincial goal of the district or the common gaol of the county in which the offence is committed, for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months, and to be kept at hard labor, at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate, and for the third and subsequent offence, on conviction thereof, such person shall be imprisoned in any such goal for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year, to be kept at hard labor, in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate. 1901, c. 49, s. 13.

Enforcement of Act.

43. It shall hereafter be the duty of the Superintendent of Police to enforce the provisions of this Act in all portions of the Province not situate in any municipality. 1901, c. 49, s. 14; 1908, c. 44, s. 3.

44. This Act shall apply to the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, and the councils of the said cities shall have all the powers and duties given to municipal councils by this Act. 1901, c. 49, s. 15.

CHAPTER 47.

An Act further to amend the "Shops Regulation Act, 1900." 1st March, 1911.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Shops Regulation Act, 1900, Amendment Act, 1911."

Amends s. 2 of c. 49, Statutes of 1901.

2. Section 2 of chapter 49 of the Statutes of 1901, being the "Shops Regulation Act, 1900, Amendment Act, 1901," is hereby amended by striking out the words "next seven" in the first line of said section, and substituting the word "following."

Amends s. 13 also.

3. All the words in section 13 of said chapter 49 down to the word "Act" in the second line of said section are struck out, and the following words are substituted therefor: "Any employer who fails or refuses to carry out or comply with any of the requirements or provisions of the ten next preceding sections of this Act."

VANCOUVER-PRINCE RUPERT MEAT CO.

The dynamos of progress and prosperity are the firms operating in any given community. They stimulate a city's business and financial activity and add to its commercial and industrial prestige. Victoria is blessed with a large number of important concerns, which are elements of power for the good of the city, and in the subject of this sketch we have one of the most dependable. The Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Company is an enterprise of magnitude, operating markets in the cities of Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria. The extensive business annu[illegible] the firm is a just tribute to [illegible] quality [illegible] and the manner in which [illegible] Victoria the three markets [illegible] d as follows: Office and he[illegible] et, [illegible] reet; 1423 Douglas street and the [illegible] Niagara and Menzie streets. Mr. J. B. Fagan is the gentleman in charge of the Company's affairs in this city, and to his ability much of the success the firm has attained in this section may be traced.

HOWELL BROS.

It is one of the objects of this publication to refer in a brief way to those concerns and individuals whose operations in diversified channels are directly responsible for the great growth and prosperity of the city and vicinity. Therefore we take pleasure in directing attention to Howell Bros., located at 1006 Government street. Howell Bros. are customs brokers, forwarding agents, and dealers in real estate. The business, which was originally established by Mr. Alfred M. Howell, some two years ago, has developed into large proportions. The territory embraced in the field of operations is international, and especially does this apply to the Chinese Brokerage department, which is growing larger year by year, having increased 100 per cent in the first seven months following its inception. The firm also does an immense parcels post trade with the Old Country, and this department is also enjoying a steady increase in the volume of business transacted. The members of the firm are consistent boosters for Victoria, as is evidenced in the co-operation they have extended to such projects as have from time to time been advanced in the interest of the community.

C. C. PEMBERTON & COMPANY.

It is with pleasure that we direct the attention of the union men and citizens in general to the firm of C. C. Pemberton & Company. Not because this firm has lent its support to make successful this publication, nor yet because it has ever maintained an attitude of fairness and justice towards the great cause of labor, but largely in complement of the interest it has taken in Victoria and the substantial assistance it has always extended in helping to advance the growth and prosperity of the community at large. C. C. Pemberton & Company, as real estate dealers, have had much to do with making possible the present era of industrial and commercial activity now so evident in Victoria. Incidentally they have manipulated some of the largest realty projects in the history of the city, among which the one at present holding their attention, and the attention of those desiring something choice for a reasonable sum, is the largest. We refer of course to the Gonzales Heights sub-division, one of the choicest residential properties every offered to the public in this most beautiful city. This is one of nature's beauty spots, commanding the finest view in the world, within easy walking distance of the city's business center, with every other requirement of a residence section; yet it is offered to the public at prices within the reach of the man of moderate means. Is in fact the Real Estate Snap of the year, and one the public should not be slow to take advantage of. Lack of space will not permit of a lengthy description of this property, but we commend it to our readers, as we do the firm of C. C. Pemberton & Co., whose offices are located at 601 Sayward Building.

TELEPHONE 2440

Builders! Mechanics! Householders!

Buy your supplies from the NEW Hardware Store.

The whole of our modern and complete stock, from a nail to a range, clean and bright as a new pin. Just received direct from source of supply.

Business creative prices.

See the Points?

ISLAND HARDWARE COMPANY

707 FORT ST. NEXT TERRY'S

Bevan, Gore & Eliot Limited

CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.

Large Operators in Acreage and Sub-division property in Victoria, Vancouver, Alberni and the Bulkley Valley. Life and Fire Insurance. Members of the Vancouver, Victoria and Spokane Stock Exchanges, and members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange. We guarantee title to all property we sell.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada

PAID UP CAPITAL - $6,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - $5,400,000

COLLECTIONS

Having 167 Branches in Canada, we have excellent facilities for making collections.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

We give special attention to Savings Accounts. One Dollar only is necessary to open an account. Interest allowed at highest Bank Rate, and added twice a year without application or presentation of Pass-Book.

No delay in withdrawals.—Two or more persons may open a Joint Account, and either party can withdraw money.

GENERAL FUNCTIONS

Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in Europe, China, Japan, and other countries

Travellers Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

Travellers' Cheques issued in convenient denominations, available in all parts of the world.

Bank Money Orders sold at all Branches; payable at the office of any Chartered Bank in Canada.

Loans made to Merchants, Manufacturers, Farmers, Live Stock Dealers, Municipalities and School Sections.

We cash cheques, drafts, express orders, postal money orders, etc.

Remittances to Great Britain can be easily and safely made by purchasing a draft on our London Agents. We have ample facilities for transmitting money to all other European countries also.

Victoria Branch - R. F. TAYLOR, Manager

A SECRET How to Save Money

A secret how to save money is a problem easily solved if you buy your clothing and furnishings from us.

We are sole agents in Victoria for the **Famous**

Fit-Rite Clothes

Every suit carries a guarantee, prices range from

$17.50 to $35.00

We also carry a complete range of Cluett Shirts, Arrow Collars, Monarch Shirts, Dent's Gloves, W. G. R. Shirts, Fownes' Gloves, Young and Rochester Shirts and International Hosiery.

Richardson & Stephens

1413 Government Street Fit-Rite Parlors

THE ROYAL DAIRY.

The splendid general health of Victoria is doubtless due to the intelligent operation of those having control of the food products as much as to climatic conditions, and every day more thought is expended and more care taken to have the food free as possible from health destroying germs. Especially is this true of the milk production, and a concern which adheres strictly to the principles of purity and sanitation in preparing its output for public use is the Royal Dairy, located at 1110 Douglas street. This is without question one of the most up-to-date and reliable dairy concerns operating in this section Throughout their plant perfect sanitation is observed, and the quality of the milk and cream has made the name of the Royal famous among those who desire the best. The firm also manufactures delicious ice cream, and in this department of the business they have a steadily increasing trade. The management is progressive, and employs modern methods in the conduct of the business. Few firms have met with a greater success than that accorded the Royal Dairy, a fact attributable to quality, price and proper attention to business and the wants of the public.

BULMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Concrete and steel are important factors today in the world of building, but lumber is and always will be the principal element in the construction of homes, stores, etc. Although not so large a percentage of lumber is used in building today as 20 years ago, the actual number of feet of lumber sold in the world is steadily increasing, and the lumber business is annually attaining to more importance. Few, if any industries incidental to the growth of the city bear a more important part, for it is through the lumber dealer that the required material for the construction of homes and other buildings are obtained and upon the facilities of the lumber firm depends in a great measure the outcome of many large enterprises. A concern which has played an important part in the development of Victoria is the Bulman Lumber Company, Limited. As manufacturers of lumber, shingles, laths, doors and other constructive material this company has built up an extensive trade, which is constantly on the increase. The mill, located at Salt Spring Island, is equipped with all modern machinery and here the product of the company is prepared for the market. Their offices yard and wharf are located at 618 Montreal street. Mr. W Bulman, the managing director of the company, is a most capable business man and a liberal friend to any project having for its aim the advancement of Victoria.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

One day, not so many years ago it was the writer's pleasure to attend a convention in a certain city in the United States, the delegates to which represented men of affluence in various walks of life. It was a gathering of men for a purpose, to them a far-reaching, all-powerful purpose, for they met to devise the ways and means of attracting and holding as was their right, a part of the great tourist travel then going directly through their city without a stop. How could this condition be changed? What encouragement could be offered these people, other than the natural attractions of the city, to get them to stop over. The matter was discussed pro and con, with the ultimate decision that the city lacked sufficient hotel accommodations. It was a decision which met with the unanimous approval not only of those in convention assembled, but of the citizens of that city and the tourists who refused to make it a stopping off place Committees were employed to look into the matter. Hotel men in every section of the country were asked to investigate the opportunities offered by the city and encouraged to erect modern hotels. Plans were drawn—hotels were completed—the fact was advertised. With what result. That city is today one of the greatest tourist centers in the States. Its hotels are numerous and they compare favorably with those of any city in America. All of which goes to demonstrate the fact that hotels, modern hotels, properly conducted are a necessity without which any city is placed at a disadvantage, failing as it does to make a pleasant impression upon those who are strangers within its gates. Victoria has taken her lesson from other cities in this respect and has not been slow to profit thereby, for she possesses a number of hotels of which any city might well feel proud. Numbered among these the King Edward occupies a position of prominence. This is not a new hotel, in so far as the building is concerned, but its management is new, its furniture is new, its entire equipment from basement to garret is new, and the cosy home-like environments of its domain are new. With the opening of the house January 15th of this year, thousands of dollars had been expended in making it one of the most up-to date and comfortable hostelries in Western Canada, and from the run-down, unpopular establishment of a few months ago, it has entered a new life and settled itself upon the highest pinnacle of hotel popularity. Throughout the house there is an air of refinement, good cheer and comradeship. The service is not to be excelled and this includes the accommodations afforded by the dining-room, where the most fastidious may satisfy the cravings of the inner man with the best that the market affords, as prepared by an experienced and capable chef Wolfenden & Millington are the new proprietors of the King Edward. They are both gentlemen of affable temperament, easily approached, and always attentive to their guests. The clerks and other employes are also courteous and obliging, all of which must be included in the operation of any hotel that aspires to prominence and popularity. We know of no better or more comfortable place to stop when in Victoria than the King Edward, and as such we commend it to our readers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

The future greatness of a city is determined by the financial business and industrial institutions it may possess. They form its backbone so to speak, and add to or detract from its progress and prosperity according to their diversity, dependability, and volume of business transacted. A review of the business side of Victoria certainly gives one an excellent impression and a fair idea of what the future has in store for the Queen City. Particularly does the number and character of the real estate and investment companies operating here indicate the great possibilities of the next few years. For it has been demonstrated times without number that where the permanent and reputable realty firm exists, there too exists prosperity. They advertise a community to a greater extent than any other medium, and devote their time and finances to further its development. Of course we refer to those realty dealers, firm or individual of untarnished reputation, and in this category we place the name of The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Limited. This firm is a British Company of high standing in financial, real estate, investment and insurance circles, and during its career in Victoria it has been a powerful factor for the general good of the city and vicinity. The company has offices at 20 Essex Street, Strand, London, through which they have diverted a large amount of English capital into this section of the country. They are absolutely reliable and any dealing had with them will establish the fact that they are well versed in values, prompt in business and courteous to their customers. The Victoria office is located at 922 Government Street.

201378

Invest Your Savings in Victoria Realty

A lot of men who invested their savings through us a couple of years ago are now on the road to independence. They did not buy in some out-of-the-way town they never saw. They bought after they had inspected the property, and they made good on their investments. It's not so much how much you save but how you use your savings that counts.

WE CAN HELP YOU TO INVEST YOUR SAVINGS PROFITABLY.

Come in and see us about it.

Island Investment Co., Ltd.

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Branch Office 431 Homer Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Agents Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co.

CANADA WEST TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

This company acts as agent or attorney for persons with trust funds to invest in First mortgages, etc.

A General Trust Business Transacted

Head Office—Corner Douglas and Yates Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Branch Office—431 Homer Street, Vancouver, B. C.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Sir Edmund Walker, C. V. O., L.L.D., D. C. L., President — Alexander Laird, General Manager.

CAPITAL $11,000,000 — **REST. $9,000,000**

The Savings Bank Department

of the Canadian Bank of Commerce will receive deposits of $1 and upwards, on which interest is allowed at current rates. There is no delay in withdrawing the whole or any portion of the deposit. Small deposits are welcomed.

Accounts may be opened in the name of two or more persons to be operated by any one of the number or by the survivor. A joint account of this kind saves expenses in establishing the ownership of the money after death, and is especially useful when a man desires to provide for his wife, or for others depending upon him in the event of his death.

Phone 2801
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Contractor and Builder

HOUSES BUILT ON TERMS

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

JOBBING DONE

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

If one were to peruse the compiled statistics of the various cities of the country for information relative to the industry most responsible for the development of a community, elevating it from the realm of obscurity and reanimating its commercial and industrial activity, so enhancing its growth and prosperity the desired information forthcoming would reveal in nine cases out of ten the name of the street railway operating in that section. Not unlike other cities in this respect, Victoria has had the advantage of an excellent street railway system to aid her in her forward march along the roadway of industrial expansion, which will eventually place her in the list of the foremost commercial centers on the Pacific Coast. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, is far too large an enterprise to admit of an extended and detailed review of its history and the magnitude of its operations in this publication. Suffice to state that the company is one which is doing all within its power to advance the great growth of British Columbia, and in the cities where it operates every effort is made to give the public a car service equal to that rendered in any city in the land. Owing to the unprecedented development of the cities in this province, the company has at times found it almost impossible to keep pace with the growth, resulting largely from their inability to secure equipment and rolling stock as required. However, they are making improvements as rapidly as possible, and owing to their extensive operations and still more extensive payroll they may well be termed the "Power That Is" in the advancement of this section of the Dominion. The Victoria offices of the company are located at 1016 Langley street.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY COMPANY.

The Victoria Truck & Dray Company was established in 1880, and is one of the oldest and most substantial concerns operating in this section. Its business operations include light and heavy trucking, general teaming, contracting, moving safes, machinery, boilers, furniture, etc. The firm also maintains the only storage warehouses on the E & N. tracks. Another feature of the business is distributing and forwarding goods of every description, a specialty being made in this respect of carload lots. Mr. D. Mackenzie is the manager of the company and it is largely due to his untiring energy and capable business ability that the firm has enjoyed such an enviable success. The office of the firm is located at 1315 Wharf street and the stables are at 740 Broughton street.

BISSELL'S CLOTHING STORE.

For time immemorial we have had handed down to us that old worn out statement "The Clothes Don't Make the Man." This in a certain sense may be true, but in this age of prosperity and aggressive business getting, well made and dressy clothing contributes to a man's financial success, gives him a better mental balance and adds to his own self-respect. And realizing this, men in every walk of life are today better dressed than were those of past generations. So naturally the clothing and tailoring establishments of this period cater to the trade with a better grade of clothing, furnishings and tailored goods than did those of by-gone years. This is particularly true of Bissell's Clothing Store, located at 1314 Douglas street. Established ten years ago, this is a concern of more than ordinary merit. Many of the best dressed men of Victoria are customers of Bissell's, and each one of these is a walking advertisement for the excellent quality and workmanship embodied in the garments they wear. From the time of incipiency it has been the aim of the management to give the best possible quality and latest styles at prices consistent with good business stability. The staff of union talors employed are experienced and capable, the cutters keep in touch with the latest styles and the ready-made clothing carried in stock is one of the best selected in the city. During its entire career the concern has maintained a most friendly attitude towards the cause of the working man and today they enjoy a large patronage from those who are of the rank and file of labor

MOUNT ROYAL MILLING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Throughout the entire Dominion the Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Company has blazed a trail and won for itself distinction as producers of rice products of the highest quality. The Victoria mill is fully equipped with the most modern machinery, and supplies not only Victoria and Vancouver Island, but all of British Columbia and the Northwest Provinces as far east as Winnipeg. Their "RiceMeal" for cattle feed, and "Chit Rice" for poultry and chicken feed are both said to be unequalled for the purposes for which they are produced. The company imports all its raw material direct from the rice fields of China and Japan, and the rice for table or domestic use, being the product of specially selected material, is unrivalled for purity and flavor. It is the rice purchased by those who desire the best. The Victoria mill is managed by Mr. J. McLorie, a gentleman who has unbounded faith in the great future in store for Victoria and an able and progressive business man.

PACIFIC TRANSFER COMPANY.

In nearly every line of trade and industry Victoria has a most enviable representation, and like the mother of a large family she is proud in their possession, in the progress they have made and the prosperity they are now enjoying. They in turn, are showing their appreciation of the city which gave them birth by advancing her growth wherever possible. Noteworthy among the concerns deeply interested in the welfare of the city, and one always to the fore where the development of the community is involved is the Pacific Transfer Company, located at 506 Fort street. This company was established 14 years ago by Mr. A. E. Kent, the present manager and proprietor, and from the date of its inception it has taken a leading position among the transfer companies of the province. No order is too small or to large to receive immediate attention, and in every case satisfaction is guaranteed. Knowing the attitude of Mr. Kent, as expressed towards the cause of labor, we have no hesitancy in placing the name of the Pacific Transfer Company upon the list of concerns especially worthy of our support and encouragement.

VICTORIA FUEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

We desire to direct the attention of the union men of Victoria and vicinity to a firm which has always maintained a friendly attitude towards the labor movement, and is in every way deserving of our liberal patronage and support. We have reference to the Victoria Fuel Company, Limited, dealers in coal and fuel. This firm is composed of Messrs A. R. Graham and Edwin B. Brown, they having purchased the business from Vancouver interests in April, 1911. These gentlemen are progressive, wide-awake business men, fully alive to the opportunities Victoria has to offer, and they are in business to succeed. They handle South Wellington coal, acknowledged to be the best on the market, and they guarantee 2,000 pounds to the ton. They exert every effort to make deliveries as the orders are received, realizing that the majority of people postpone ordering coal until their supply on hand is completely exhausted. Bear the name of this firm in mind and when in need of coal give them a trial. We know you will be satisfied and become a permanent customer.

You ought to start a savings account.

IDLE MONEY

It is easy to find opportunities for investing sums of $1,000 and over. Smaller amounts are not so readily placed. Many people, therefore, allow odd sums to lie idle while they are accumulating a sufficient amount for permanent investment. Such sums, however small,

SHOULD BE PUT TO WORK

The way to do this is to open an account in our saving deposits. All funds left with us one clear month earn interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Earned interest is added to the principal quarterly.

Dominion Trust Co., Ltd. 909 Government St.

Butler's For Bargains

Visit the New Furniture Store

Special lines in Iron Bedsteads, Springs and Mattresses.

See our Solid Oak Dining Chairs with Leather Padded Seats at reasonable prices.

We carry a splendid cheap Bureau and Wash Stand, suitable for rooming houses, a nice range of Oilcloths and Linoleums, Kitchen Chairs, Tables and Cupboards at lowest prices.

Note Address, 734 and 736 Pandora St.
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BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Capital, all paid up	Rest.	Undivided Profits.
$15,400,000	$15,000,000	$1,855,185.36

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. and G.C.V.O., Hon. President.
Richard B. Angus, President.
Sir Eward S. Clouston, Bart., Vice-President.
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT IN CONNECTION WITH EVERY BRANCH

Interests allowed on deposits at highest current rates.
Travellers' cheques issued to any part of the world.

A. J. C. GALLETLY, MANAGER, VICTORIA.

FIRE AGENCY

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

CASH ASSETS EXCEED $54,000,000
CANADIAN INVESTMENTS 4,000,000

Losses Paid Promptly on Adjustment and Without Discount.

RICHARD HALL

General Agent
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Money to Loan on Approved Security.

BAKER BROS. BRICK & TILE COMPANY.

Few cities, in size similar to Victoria, can claim a larger number of progressive and substantial industries working hand in hand for the general good of the community. In diversity they compare favorably with any city in the Pacific Northwest and in capitalization and output they are equal, if not in advance of those located in other and larger cities. In the subject of this sketch we have one of the oldest as well as one of the largest brick and tile manufacturing concerns in the province. Established over twenty years ago as the Baker Brick Yard it has been closely identified with the growth of the city. Two years ago the present firm was organized and the new name of the Baker Bros Brick & Tile Company adopted. The company manufactures common brick and drain tile. The plant has a daily capacity of 40,000 brick and 8,000 feet of tile, and during the working season from 45 to 55 men are employed working the plant to its capacity to keep up with the demand. The members of the firm are Peter Davidson, James Baker Jr., G. H Baker and C. T. DeLong, all gentlemen well known in business and social circles.

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING COMPANY.

Science not only lightens the labors of man, but as applied to the burying of the dead it does away with many of the unpleasant features of the death chamber and renders the couch of death less an object of horror. The higher education of our citizens and the refinement naturally following has hastened the advent of the progressive undertaker. In the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company Victoria has a deciple of modern methods, consisting of all the requirements necessary to place it in the front rank of the profession. The B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company represents one of Victoria's pioneer institutions, having the year 1867 as the time of its foundation. For many years it has held a position close to the hearts of those who have through the loss of some dear one, found it necessary to engage the services of the undertaker. The firm is now erecting a modern undertaking establishment on Broughton street, near Douglas In this building will be embodied all the latest facilities and conveniences that money and experience can devise, and in many ways will be one of the finest equipped undertaking establishments on the Pacific Coast. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by June 1 of the present year. Until then the firm is located at 1016 Government street.

HAWKINS & HAYWARD.

A potent factor in the development of our cities, large or small, is the man or firm identified with the electrical business, either in the capacity of contractor or dealer in electrical supplies. Modern civilization demands the installation of modern electrical equipment wherever mankind is domiciled, and in all truth this may be called the electrical age. Naturally Victoria, now entering an era of unprecedented building activity, is the home of several high class electrical establishments, of which the firm of Hawkins & Hayward occupies an enviable and leading position. This firm, located at 728 Yates street, has been established for the past seven years, during which time they have executed many important electrical contracts and have done an extensive business as electrical engineers. They also carry a complete line of electric fixtures and supplies, which are displayed to advantage in their up-to-date show rooms at the above mentioned address. As contractors and engineers they are recognized as absolutely dependable and as dealers in electrical goods they have the reputation of being satisfied with a small margin of profit, courteous and obliging to their customers and considerate in the treatment of their employes Knowing the attitude expressed by the firm towards the cause, we have no hesitancy in commending them to our members and the public in general.

A. W. BRIDGMAN.

A business born i. 1858; alive and prosperous in 1912; 54 years of continuous activity. Such is the record of the business conducted by Mr. A W. Bridgman at 1007 Government street. Surely it is a career which bespeaks the capability of its management, progressive methods and sound business judgment combined with fair and impartial treatment of all who have had any business dealings whatsoever with the firm, or those in its employ. It is such concerns that are the backbone of the community and to them we are indebted for the present era of prosperity so manifest in every line of trade and industry A. W. Bridgman operates as a real estate, financial and insurance agent. Many of the best realty buys on the market are listed in his office, and this list is always at the disposal of the purchasing public. The many years he has been in business makes words of introduction unnecessary. It is enough to state that his dealing either with corporation or individuals, the rich or poor, are in accordance with the principles of right and justice to all and favors to none.

RADIGER & JANION, LIMITED.

We desire to direct the attention of our members to the firm of Radiger & Janion, Limited, as a splendid example of a large and successful enterprise which has always maintained a friendly attitude towards labor, and is deserving of our unlimited support and patronage. This firm was established in Victoria in 1901, and from incipiency it has been one of the most progressive and dependable concerns operating in the province, with the only natural result that today it is recognized as one of the big substantial institutions identified with the wholesale jobbing business of the Queen City. They also operate in Vancouver, where the same position of leadership is maintained. As brokers they are agents for Buchanan's Red Seal and Black and White Scotch Whiskies, Les Fils de F Schmidt, Bordeau clarets and Still and Sparkling Burgundies; A. Magnier & Co.'s Cognac and Brandies, Cumberland Packing Company of Sidney, Australia, manufacturers of high grade canned meats. J. S. Cotterall & Co., producers of the celebrated New Zealand honey, and J. E. Wethey, Limited, manufacturers of mince meats, etc. The Victoria branch of the firm is located at 531 Yates street, where every department of the business is conducted along the most modern lines Long may the success of Radiger & Janion continue.

VICTORIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The city of Victoria is rapidly assuming a position of importance in the list of western cities, claiming distinction as industrial centers. There are a large number of laudable manufacturing concerns now operating within her gates, and as the transportation facilities become more adaptable to local conditions there will be a great increase over the number now in operation. However, it is of those institutions of today that we desire to speak, and to this end we direct attention to the Victoria Chemical Company, Limited, an industry which reflects with credit upon the city and upon those responsible for its inception. This company manufactures chemical fertilizers and tree sprays, and their output has gained a reputation second to none on the market. They employ a large force of competent men who are paid a liberal wage and treated with the greatest consideration.

Phone 1664 P.O. Box 127

Victoria, Vancouver Lime and Brick Co., Limited

Manufacturers of

Silica Brick and Lime

410 Pemberton Bldg. Victoria, B.C.

SECOND ISSUE

50,000 Shares at $1 Per Share

Victoria people showed their appreciation by immediately taking up the first issue of British Canadian Home Builders' Shares at $1.00 per share, and the Company now offers its second issue. This Company is capitalized at $50,000. It sells its capital stock and with the proceeds builds homes which it sells for cash or on easy terms. In addition to its building department it carries on a general real estate and insurance business, the profits from which go to swell the dividends on these shares.

Shares may be purchased at $1.00 each for cash or one-third cash balance in six and 12 months, or 10 per cent cash and 5 per cent monthly. $10 cash and $5 monthly purchases 100 shares.

Send for Prospectus.

British Canadian Home Builders Limited

Agents, Royal Insurance Company

312, 313, 314, 315 Sayward Bldg. Phone 1030

Purity Here

No matter whether you buy the lowest priced candy or the highest priced. If you buy it here you get pure candies. We manufacture our own and use none but the very best of ingredients.

Try our "H. & A." CHOCOLATES, or our CREAM CARMELS—none better anywhere at any price.

Refreshments

A light lunch, cup of tea, coffee, cocoa or chocolate served here in OUR OWN DAINTY WAY. Another thing you'll like here is our OYSTER SUPPERS, affording a pleasing wind-up after the theatre.

We SERVE ICE CREAM ALL THE YEAR ROUND, WHICH HAS THAT FLAVOR SO PUZZLING TO COMPETITORS.

The Empress Confectionery

1325 Government Street. Phone L1738.

620 Fort St. Phone 30. Victoria, B. C.

Robert S. Day and Beaumont Boggs

We issue Guarantee Insurance to Fraternal and Labor organizations on their officials.

We write Fire Insurance at current rates in the very best British Companies, and make no extra charge for buildings under construction.

We have lots for sale from $300 upwards, on easy monthly payments.

We can insure you against Accident and Sickness, and we can lend you money to help you to build your own home.

FACTS ABOUT VICTORIA

SUMMARY.

Victoria, with its suburbs and adjoining communities, has over 50,000 inhabitants. These are mainly English and Canadians, with some Scotch, Irish and Americans, and a small scattering of other nationalities.

The city has a climate all the year round and continuously through the years, which by the records submitted, is not equalled for comfort anywhere.

A thoroughly first class fire department, and a salt-water pumping service affords ample protection from fire.

Its parks are famous for their loveliness, and its public buildings are the finest in Canada.

Its homes should be seen to be appreciated; they have no equal on the Continent of America.

Its steady increase in bank clearings, building permits, customs receipts, public improvements, population and business importance point unerringly to a solid and even rapid development.

Its manufacturing possibilities are apparent and undeniable, and its surrounding territory is undoubtedly the richest portion of Canada

To live in Victoria is a distinction, not merely a privilege. It is to enjoy exceptional advantages of climate and surroundings in a community where Anglo-Saxon ideals prevail, and where law and order is the rule, not the exception.

The scenery about Victoria is unsurpassed. Its hotels are of the very best in all respects. Its churches, schools, libraries, clubs, and newspapers are all that can be desired; its home life and public life is on a high plane.

It has the most charming suburbs and a greater variety of beauty by woodland and seashore in these suburbs than any city in America. It is one of the most law-abiding, if not the most law-abiding city of its size in the world.

It affords excellent possibilities close to its limits, with capital and experience, for the raising of fruit, berries, vegetables, bulbs and flowers, and the raising of poultry.

It is the gateway to the Pacific and the Orient, the Last West's greatest outpost, a city just on the threshold of a future splendid destiny.

It holds enviable opportunities for white domestic labor amid congenial surroundings.

Rents are moderate, and living, on the whole, quite as reasonable as in other Canadian cities.

Mosquitoes, fleas, thunderstorms, lightning, sleet and hail are practically unknown in Victoria.

Its standard of business integrity is admittedly first-class.

Its few disadvantages are temporary and unimportant compared to its provable and many advantages as a business nd residence city.

Its rank as a shipping port is established by the tonnage tables and customs receipts.

Its educational facilities are of a very high class; modern and thorough.

BUSINESS ADVANTAGES OF VICTORIA.

The volume of business transacted in Victoria is steadily growing Bank clearance advances are one of the most unerring signs of this The building of new business blocks, the incoming of railway systems, customs receipts, steamship lines and kindred activities are other indications of the move forward which is taking place not only in Victoria, but all over Vancouver Island.

As a distributive point the city holds an enviable position among coast cities, and with the advent of through railway connection with the Mainland by the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific car ferries, her area of delivery will be greatly widened. The varied and extensive productive powers of Vancouver Island find their chief outlet through Victoria, and her ports and depots will be taxed to their utmost, however numerous they may be in the future, with the business of the coming years.

The Washington Post, D.C., published at the capital of the United States, says: "Eventually Victoria, on the Pacific, should take first place as the outlet of the markets on the far shores of the big ocean." A statement of this kind, coming from such a quarter, cannot be explained away on the score of local prejudice or private interest. It is simply the recognition of a geographical fact, and in the long run geographical facts win out.

The fact of the city being such a desirabel residence locality has drawn many people of means and lesisure here, and the retail trade of Victoria is heavy in consequence. Her stores of the finest class are distinctly metropolitan in their modes and equipment, and complete and up-to-date in every respect.

The volume of post office business during the Christmas holiday season of 1909 and 1910 from Victoria showed an increase over the previous holiday season of 50 per cent.

Victoria's wholesale trade is naturally very large, covering as it does many coast points detached from Vancouver Island as well as the cities and towns on the island. Manufactures, lumbering and logging, add to the requirements of the wholesale traffic, and these are steadily on the increase.

Trade with the Orient is a separate and important branch of the city's trade, and this not only exacts a good share of business attention now, but bids fair to become one of the greatest departments of trade in the future. The possibilities of pulp and paper mills with direct connection with China and Japan is one avenue of trade not yet opened; the curing of fish from the cod and halibut banks on the West Coast is another; the herring fisheries at Nanaimo and Ucluelet, sending annually something over a half million dollars' worth of salted fish to Japan, is merely a suggestion of the fisheries' trade values.

H. T. Knott H. J. Knott E. A. Brown

Knott Bros. & Brown, Ltd.

Real Estate, Insurance and General Financial Agents. Prospective vendors or purchasers of Victoria Realty will save money by dealing through our office, as we have a select clientage and we aim at protecting the interests of both parties.

NOTE THE ADDRESS

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Imperial Bank of Canada

Capital authorized	$10,000,000
Capital Paid-up	6,000,000
Reserve Fund	6,000,000

SAVING'S BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at current rate from date of opening of account. Special attention given to deposits sent by mail.

Victoria Branch, J. M. LAY, Manager.
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EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE

Office Furniture

THE BAXTER, JOHNSON COMPANY, LTD.

Complete Office Outfitters

"Underwood Typewriter"

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Gavin H. Burns Wm. Wallace Grime

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General Building Supplies, Malthoid Roofing, P. & B. Building Papers and Deadening Felts.

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We carry a complete stock of funeral furnishings. We guarantee prompt and courteous services, day or night, with charges reasonable.

Lady Assistant if Desired

MASON C. SANDS,
Graduate and Licensed Embalmer.

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Next to the Metropolitan Methodist Church

ALBERT F. ROY

OVER 30 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN ART GLASS

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Sole Manufacturer of Steel Cored Lead for Churches, Schools, Public Buildings and Private Dwellings.

PLAIN & FANCY GLASS SOLD
SASHES GLAZED BY CONTRACT
PHONE 504 ESTIMATES FREE

Facts About Victoria

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANUFACTURING AT VICTORIA.

Manufacture, a branch of commerce which carries with it that significant term "the pay-roll," has yet been only fairly started in Victoria. There is a great deal of manufacturing carried on in various directions, which employ in the aggregate quite a large body of men, but the great industries to come, the steel mills, the ship-building yards, the establishment of car shops, and kindred enterprises await the advent of the man or men who will take advantage of the manifest opportunities. Coal, iron, copper, timber, all these essentials to a great manufacturing city lie at the very threshold of Victoria. Rail and water connection with the mainland, and by water with every port in all countries, makes Victoria a distributive point which has all possible advantages.

There are undoubted opportunities for the manufacturing of iron and steel at Victoria. Pulp and paper mills are another branch of manufacture offering special inducements. The production of pressed brick is still another industry affording an opening for successful investment.

Among other factories which could be started to profit in Victoria may be mentioned, besides those named, the manufacturing of mining, lumbering, and woodworking machinery, car-shops, woollen mills, fruit canneries, apple-drying factories, jam factories, hat factories, piano and automobile manufactories, a watch factory, agricultural implement manufactories, cigar box factories, tanneries, vinegar factories, brush and broom, nail, glass, match and can factories, and others.

AIDS TO MANUFACTURING AT VICTORIA.

Climatic conditions are such that work either in the open or under shelter is assured in comfort the year round, and labor troubles are practically unknown on the island Sites fod manufactories are numerous and excellent, with ample trackage facilities and wharf and dock landings for water-hauled freight

Abundant supplies of raw material. Ample facilities for handling freight by seaboard and rail traffic. Good trackage and plenty of sites. Immense mines of coal near at hand. Work can be carried on without interruption, both winter and summer, by reason of mild climate. The markets of the world available. No labor troubles at Victoria.

Skilled and unskilled workmen can be obtained, and find for themselves homes in the townsites, so as to induce them to settle permanently. Cheap sea haulage and ample fuel are two most important factors in determining where to establish factories, and these factors Victoria has at her doors.

AS A SHIPPING PORT BY SEA AND RAIL.

With an inner and outer harbor which afford every facility for the accommodation of all sizes of vessels, Victoria has from its very beginning taken high rank as a shipping port. The oldest city in Western Canada, it has built up an ocean-going trade which has steadily increased with the years, and which holds phenomenal promise for the future.

Her business houses engaged in the sea-faring lines have reputations unsurpassed in any country, and carry the largest stores of any city west of Winnipeg. Her access to the Pacific Ocean is made easy through the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and her advantages as a distributive point are increasing every year. In addition to her own excellent harbors there is close by the magnificent harbor of Esquimalt, said by experts to be the second best harbor in the world, the harbor of Sydney, Australia, being the only superior

Trade with the Orient has always been heavy from Victoria, but the trend of recent events points to a tremendous increase in this line The Canadian Northern Railway, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will both be on Vancouver Island within the year, and their incoming means two trans-continental termini at Victoria, and, with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the direct routes to Victoria from the east both from Canada and the United States for all passengers to the city and to Vancouver Island. All of these great railway systems have commodious offices in London, England, where intending travellers can secure information as to fares, dates of sailing, railway and steamship connections, etc

This means prairie wheat at Victoria's docks for shipment all over the world, and particularly to the Far East The cars bringing in this grain will load at Victoria with lumber for the prairie provinces sending the wheat. There will be no waste haulage in the shape of long strings of empty freight cars. The opening of the Panama Canal will be another direct and vital impetus to the shipping industry of Victoria. The harbor has been deepened and cleared so that vessels carrying two million feet of lumber can enter and depart.

A NEW HARDWARE STORE.

What promises soon to take a very prominent stand among the hardware stores of Victoria is the Island Hardware Company, who have recently unpacked builders, mechanics and household supplies to the tune of several carloads.

The company are located in a very nice store, with commodious warerooms at rear, at No. 707 Fort Street (next Terry's Drug Store), are at present placing in modern and convenient fixtures, and intend to open for business Saturday next. With prices made to secure early trade and a stock, clean and bright as a new pin, direct from the manufacturers, they should have no difficulty in soon attaining the desired object.

The partners of the concern are thorough business men: Mr. F. T. Adams, for the past 5 years secretary-treasurer of The Acme Co., Ltd, Edmonton, Alta., a large Department Store, and Mr. J. D. Wilson, a well-known hardware buyer and late with the Shore Hardware Co., and they assure their patrons unremitting and personal attention to all orders entrusted to them.

We predict and wish this "live" young company every success and join with their request, that the Victoria people visit and inspect their new store and merchandise.

VICTORIA PLUMBING COMPANY.

The Victoria Plumbing Company, located at 714 Yates street is an establishment of which the city may feel proud, and one which since its incipiency has been identified with many of the large plumbing and heating contracts as applied to buildings of every description. The policy of the management to execute only the best grade of work has helped to gain the concern an excellent reputation and place it in the front rank of the progressive business institution of the "Queen City" An extensive line of plumbing and heating supplies are also carried in stock and the company will gladly furnish estimates on any work coming within their line.

George C. Mesher & Co.
ARCHITECTS

Room 321 Pemberton Bldg. Phone 2007

George C. Mesher & Co.
CONTRACTORS

Room 321 Pemberton Bldg. Phone No. 2007

Phone 349 P.O. Box 861

E. BUTTERFIELD
ARCHITECT

VICTORIA British Columbia

H. J. ROUS CULLIN
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Phone 2160

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SOLICITOR, &c.

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Redfern Block Victoria, B.C

S. MACLURE
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THE Northern Crown Bank

Head Office at Winnipeg

Authorized Capital $6,000,000
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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1836

Capital $4,866,666
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Pure Unblended Highland Malt Whiskey

Old Banff Scotch

Jas. Simpson & Sons, Distillers, [redacted]

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Anthony Glenn, Manager
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ARMY AND NAVY CIGAR STORE
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Our Specialties are: Dudleigh's Famous Blend, Cousis & Co., Cairo, Cigarettes; Savory & Co., London, Cigarettes.

HOTEL PANAMA

Reasonable Rates for Laboring Men

Newly furnished and refitted throughout.

Most elegant bar in Victoria in connection.

Clark & Condon, Props.

546 JOHNSON STREET

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AMUSEMENTS.

Crystal Theatre, Broad Street.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

Stiles, E. S., 1109 Fort Street.

ARCHITECTS.

Butterfield, E.
Cullin, H. J. Rous, McCullum Building.
Griffith, H. S., 1006 Government St.
Hooper, Thos., Royal Bank Chambers.
McClure, S., Fort Street.
Mesher, Geo. C. & Co., 321 Pemberton Building.
Wilson, John, 221 Pemberton Building.
Warren, Jesse M., 414 Sayward Building.
Watkins, C. Elwood, 1-2 Green Block.

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUATORS.

Williams, Stewart, 637 Fort Street.

AUTOMOBILES.

Thomas Plimley, 727 Johnson Street.

BAKING POWDER.

Jameson, W. A. Coffee Co., 754 Broughton Street.

BANKS.

Bank of B. N. A., Yates St.
Bank of Montreal, Government St.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Government St.
Imperial Bank of Canada, Government and Yates St.
Merchants Bank of Canada, Douglas and Yates St.
Northern Crown Bank, Government St.
Royal Bank of Canada, The, Government St.
Union Bank of Canada, temporary office, 638 View St.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

Aikman & Austin, Imperial Bank Chambers.
Bradshaw & Stackpoole, Law Chambers.
Child, Sidney, 1011 Government St.
Davie, C. F., 213 Pemberton Building.
Elliott, Maclean & Shandley, Law Chambers.
Higgins, Frank, 1118 Langley St.
Neil & Mackay, 1003 Langley Street.
Robertson & Heisterman, 514 Fort St.

BICYCLES.

Thos. Plimley, 730 Yates Street.

BREAD AND PASTRIES.

Bakeries, The, Ltd., Williams St.

BREWERS.

Silver Spring Brewery, Ltd., Esquimalt Road.
Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co., Ltd., 1921 Government St.

BRICK AND TILE.

Baker Bros. Brick and Tile Co., Douglas Street.
B. C. Pottery, Limited, Broad and Pandora Sts.
Canada Mosaic Tile Co., Ltd., 1318 Wharf St.
Vancouver Lime and Brick Co., Ltd., 410 Pemberton Bldg.
Victoria Brick and Tile Co., 1228 Fort St.

BROKERS, COMMISSION.

Radiger & Janion, Ltd., 531 Yates Street.

BROKERS, TIMBER AND LAND.

Bevan, Gore & Eliot, Sayward Building.

BUTCHERS.

British Columbia Market, cor. Government and Yates Sts.
Burns, P. & Co., Ltd., Douglas and Johnson Sts.
Goodacre & Sons, Lawrence, Government & Johnson Sts.
Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Co., 586 Johnson St.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Angus, R., 1105 Wharf St.
Evans, Coleman & Evans, Johnson St.
Winch, R. V. & Co., 521 Fort St.

CANNERY, MILL AND R. R. SUPPLIES.

Evans, Coleman & Evans, Johnson St.

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS.

Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Army and Navy Cigar Store, Government St.

CLOTHING.

Allen & Co., Broad and Yates Streets.
Commonwealth, The, 606-8 Yates St.
Bissell's, 1314 Douglas St.
Fitzpatrick & O'Connell, 811 Government St.
Harvey, Ltd., J. N., 614 Yates St.
McCandless Bros., 557 Johnson St.
Robinson & Stephens, Government St.

COAL MERCHANTS.

Hall, Richard, 1237 Government St.
Kingham, J. & Co., 1203 Broad Street.
Victoria Fuel Co., 622 Trounce Avenue.

COAL MINES.

Canadian Collieries, Ltd., Pemberton Building.
Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., Government Building.

COLLECTIONS.

International Mercantile and Collection Agency, 301 Times Building.

CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS.

Henson & Company, 1009 Douglas St.

CONFECTIONERY.

Empress Confectionery, 1325 Government St.

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CONTRACTORS, BUILDING.

Catterall, Thos. & Co., Ltd., 921 Fort Street.
Dunford & Son, 231 Pemberton Building.
Mesher, Geo. C. & Co., 321 Pemberton Building.
Mitchell, A. H., 110 Pemberton Bldg.
Punderson, J. L. & Co., Fort and Quadra Streets.

CONTRACTORS, ELECTRICAL.

Carter & McKenzie, 1319 Broad St.
Hawkins & Hayward, 728 Yates Street.
Hinton Electric Co., 911 Government Street.

CONTRACTORS, GENERAL.

Island Construction and Development Co., Sayward Bldg.
Westholme Lumber Co., 701 Broughton Street.

CONTRACTORS, PAVING.

Worswick Paving Co., Limited, Fairfield Road.

CONTRACTORS, RAILROAD.

Moore & Pethick, Board of Trade Building.

CONTRACTORS, STONE.

Phillips Bros., 825 View Street.

CREAMERIES.

Royal Dairy, 1110 Douglas St.

CUTLERY, Etc.

British Columbia Hardware Co., Ltd., 825 Fort St.
Drake Hardware Co., 1418 Douglas St.
Island Hardware Co., 707 Fort St.
Shore Hardware Co., Government and Johnson Sts.
Victoria Hardware Co., 639 Johnson St.
Watson & McGregor, 647 Johnson St.

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

Howell Bros., 1006 Government Street.

DECORATORS.

Sears, Joseph, 2011 Douglas Street.

DRUGS.

Campbell, D. E., 650 Fort Street.
B. C. Drug Store, 541 Johnson St.

DRY GOODS.

Gordons, Limited, Yates St.
Robinson & Andrews, Yates St.
Wescott, E., Yates St.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

Carter & McKenzie, 1319 Broad St.
Hawkins & Hayward, 728 Yates St.
Hinton Electric Co., 911 Government St.

EXECUTORS.

Dominion Trust Co., 909 Government Street.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Island Investment Co., Ltd., Sayward Building.

FOUNDRY SUPPLIES.

Evans, Coleman & Evans, Johnson St.

FURNITURE.

Butler, J. R., 734 Pandora Ave.
Stiles, E. S., 1109 Fort St.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., 510 Johnson St.

GRAMOPHONES AND VICTROLAS.

Hicks-Lovick Piano Co., Ltd., 809 Government St.

GROCERIES, RETAIL.

West End Grocery Co., 1002 Government St.

GROCERS, WHOLESALE.

Wilson Bros., Herald Street.

HARDWARE.

British Columbia Hardware Co., Ltd., 825 Fort St.
Drake Hardware Co., 1418 Douglas St.
Island Hardware Co., 707 Fort St.
Shore Hardware Company, Government and Johnson Sts.
Victoria Hardware Co., 639 Johnson St.
Watson & McGregor, 647 Johnson St.

HATS.

Harvey, J. N., Limited, 614 Yates St.

HOME BUILDERS.

British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., Sayward Bldg.
City Brokerage, 1319 Douglas St.
Dunford & Son, Wm., 231 Pemberton Bldg.

HOTELS.

Atlantic Hotel, Broad and Johnson Sts.
King Edward Hotel, Yates St.
Panama Hotel, 542 Johnson St.
Prince George Hotel, Douglas and Pandora Sts.
Queen's Hotel, Johnson and Store Sts.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

Butler, J. R., 734 Pandora Ave.
Island Hardware Co., 707 Fort St.

ICE CREAM.

Royal Dairy, 1110 Douglas St.

IMPORTERS.

Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., Wharf St.

INSURANCE.

British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, 922 Government Street.
Bridgman, A. M., 1007 Government Street.
Clark, Robt. Wm., Mahon Building.
Cross & Co., 622 Fort Street.
Currie & Power, 1214 Douglas Street.
Day, R. S., and Boggs, B., 620 Fort St.
Hall, Richard, 1237 Government St.
Kingham, J. & Co., 1203 Broad St.
Pemberton & Sons, Pemberton Building.
Rithet, R. P. & Co., Wharf Street.
Smart, J. E. & Co., 405 Pemberton Building.
Winch, R. V. & Co., 521 Fort St.

LAUNDRIES.

Standard Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., 841 View St.

LEADED LIGHT WORKS.

Roy, A. F., 915 Pandora St.

LIME.

Vancouver, Victoria Lime and Brick Co., Ltd., 410 Pemberton Building.

LIQUORS, RETAIL.

Kirkham & Co., Fort Street.
Westend Grocery Co., Ltd., 1002 Government St.

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LIQUORS, WHOLESALE.

Pither & Leiser, cor. Fort and Wharf Sts.
Radiger & Janion, Limited, 531 Yates St.
Rithet, R. P. & Co., Wharf St.
Simpson, Jas. & Sons, Langley St.
Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., Wharf St.

LUMBER.

Bulman Lumber Co., Ltd., 618 Montreal Street.
Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd., 355 Garbally Street.
Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Co., Ltd., 2120 Store St.
Leigh & Sons, James, David St.
Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Ltd., Government and Orchard Streets.
Moore-Whittington Lumber Co., Ltd., 2802 Pleasant St.
Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., 2000 Government St.
Woodworkers, The, Limited, 2843 Douglas St.

MANUFACTURERS.

Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., Wharf St.
Houston & Co., W. K., 857 Fisguard St.

MEAT MARKETS.

British Columbia Market, Government and Yates Sts.
Burns, P. & Co., Ltd., Douglas and Johnson Sts.
Goodacre & Sons, L., Government and Johnson Sts.
Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Co., 586 Johnson St.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

British Columbia Hardware Co., Ltd., 825 Fort St.
Drake Hardware Co., 1418 Douglas St.
Island Hardware Co., 707 Fort Street.
Shore Hardware Co., Government and Johnson Sts.
Victoria Hardware Co., 639 Johnson St.
Watson & McGregor, 647 Johnson Street.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Commonwealth, The, 608 Yates St.
Fitzpatrick & O'Connell, 811 Government St.
Harvey, Ltd., J. N., 614 Yates St.
Richardson & Stephens, Government St.
Robinson & Andrews, Yates St.

MINING MACHINERY.

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., 510 Johnson St.

MONUMENTS.

Phillips Bros., 825 View St.

OFFICE FIXTURES.

Woodworkers, The, Ltd., 2843 Douglas Street.

OFFICE STATIONERY.

Baxter-Johnson Co., 721 Yates St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Baxter-Johnson Co., 721 Yates St.

PERMANENT LOANS.

B. C. Permanent Loan Co., The, 1214 Government St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Hicks-Lovick Piano Co., Ltd., 809 Government St.

PICKLE FACTORIES.

Houston, W. K. & Co., 857 Fisguard St.

PURE FOOD MARKETS.

Kirkham, H. O. & Co., Ltd., Fort St.

PRINTERS.

Thos. R. Cusack, 625 Courtney Street.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.

Bagshaw & Co., 224 Pemberton Building.
B. C. Land and Investment Agency, 922 Government St.
Bridgman, A. H., 1007 Government St.
Capital City Realty Co., 618 Yates St.
City Brokerage, 1319 Douglas St.
CITY REALTY CO., 618 Yates St.
Clark, Robt. Wm., Mahon Block.
Coles, Arthur, 1205 Broad St.
Coquitlam Terminal Co., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.
Cross & Co., 622 Fort St.
Currie & Power, 1214 Douglas St.
Day, R. S., and Boggs, B., 620 Fort St.
Howell Bros., 1006 Government St.
Island Investment Co., Sayward Building.
Knott Bros. and Brown, 800 Yates St.
McPherson & Fullerton Bros., 618 Trounce Ave.
Pemberton, C. C. & Co., Sayward Building.
Pemberton & Sons, Pemberton Building.
Smart, J. E. & Co., 405 Pemberton Building.
Winch, R. V. & Co., Ltd., 521 Fort St.

RICE MILLS.

Mount Royal Milling and Mfg. Co., 1824 Store St.

SASH, DOOR AND INTERIOR FINISH.

Bulman Lumber Co., Ltd., 618 Montreal St.
Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd., 325 Garbally Road.
Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Co., Ltd., 2120 Store St.
Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Ltd., Government and Orchard Streets.
Leigh & Son, James, Davis St.
Moore-Whittington Lumber Co., Ltd., 2802 Pleasant St.
Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., 2000 Government St.
Woodworkers, The, Ltd., 2843 Douglas St.

SAVINGS.

B. C. Permanent Loan Co., Ltd., The, 1214 Gov't St.

SEWER PIPE.

B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Pandora and Broad Sts.

SHEET METAL WORKS.

B. C. Cornice Works, 1113 Fort St.
Pacific Sheet Metal Works, 1007 Yates St.

SHINGLES.

Victoria Shingle Mills, 428 Davis St.

SHIP CHANDLERS.

Marvin, E. B., & Co., 1202 Wharf St.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Jameson, W. A., Coffee Co., 754 Broughton St.

THEATRES.

Crystal Theatre, Broad St.

TIMBER.

Fields, J. C. & C. A., Merchants' Bank Building.

TRANSFER.

Pacific Transfer Co., 506 Fort St.

TRUCK AND DRAYAGE.

Victoria Truck and Dray Co., 1315 Wharf St.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Dominion Trust Co., 909 Government St.

TRUSTEES.

Canada West Trust Co., Ltd., Douglas and Yates St.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., 1016 Government St.
Victoria Undertaking Parlors, 577 Yates St.

VACUUM CLEANERS.

E. S. Stiles, 1100 Fort St.

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS.

Sears, Joseph, 2011 Douglas St.

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